

VENEZUELA READY
TO ASK FOR PEACE
PACT WITH DUTCH

Two Delegates En Route for
Willemstad, Curacao, to
Treat With the Emissaries
From Holland.

CASTRO IS OUSTED

Secret Conferences at Wash-
ington Taken to Indicate
That New Regime Is Al-
ready Established.

WASHINGTON—Two Venezuelan delegates are now en route to Willemstad, Curacao, to open negotiations for a settlement of the dispute with Holland, according to unofficial information brought here, and before the end of another fortnight the United States will be on friendly relations with the new government that is established or will be established in Venezuela, according to events that are working themselves out under the cover of the closest secrecy of the state and navy departments.

Secretary Root Silent.

Secretary Root refuses to indicate the move intended by this government, but it is certain that a plan of some sort is being made in which the departure of the Maine and other war vessels of the United States has a part.

The Maine left Hampton Roads yesterday and the Dolphin and Des Moines have been ordered from Port au Prince upon a mysterious mission. The bureau of navigation refuses to divulge the destination of any of these vessels, but it is admitted that they are sailing in connection with orders from the state department.

United States Ready for the Crisis.

It is evident that Secretary Root desires to have representatives of the United States at hand with a strong force at their disposal when the crisis in Venezuela is reached.

Action Fails to Worry Dutch.

THE HAGUE—The reported despatch of several American warships to the Caribbean is causing no alarm today in the Dutch foreign office. The government professes to have satisfactory assurances from Washington that no interference in Holland's campaign against Venezuela is contemplated and that the complete overthrow of the Castro regime would be scarcely less welcome to the United States than to Holland.

Now that Acting President Gomez of Venezuela has deposed the Castro cabinet and appointed a new ministry, the foreign office is expecting early overtures from Caracas, looking to a settlement of the dispute.

Holland is anxious to treat with the new cabinet, and the possibility of a hitch is considered remote. There is no possibility of Castro regaining his lost power, according to the Dutch opinion.

Germans Regret Castro's Ousting.

The overthrow of President Castro which German officialdom believes to be imminent, in view of today's dispatches received at Berlin from Venezuela, will probably put an end to the negotiations that Castro had begun for the rehabilitation of Venezuela's navy and army.

The collapse of the Castro regime is a distinct disappointment to Germany, which was figuring on a number of contracts from Castro, and big trade concessions. His position is now considered so precarious that no contract will be accepted unless accompanied by the advance payment of the full amount.

North Carolina to Sail?

A Norfolk (Va.) despatch says it is reported that the battleship North Carolina has been ordered to Charleston, S. C., with instructions to be in readiness to follow the battleship Maine, which passed out of the Virginia capes down the coast Monday under sealed orders bound for Venezuela, according to the general belief in view of the turbulent conditions in that republic.

LINCOLN SQUARE
OR PARK SQUARE?

Shall Park square hereafter be called Lincoln square?

This question, seriously raised by the passage of an order to that effect by the board of aldermen, is sure to arouse much interest and discussion, for Park square is one of the old and well-known as well as conspicuous points of Boston.

The common council has yet to concur with the aldermen, and the approval of the mayor will be necessary before a change can be made. It is said there is much doubt of Mayor Hibbard being in favor of the proposition. He could not be found at city hall or at his home today.

A statue of President Lincoln stands in the center of the square, the work of Thomas Ball and a gift to the city by Moses Kimball. The statue is a duplicate of the "Freedmen's Memorial" statue in Lincoln square, Washington.

There is already a Lincoln square in South Boston, and Alderman Baldwin offered an amendment that the name be changed to that of Hibbard square. This motion, however, was not seconded.

MONSTER WAVE
CRASHED TO DECK

Cunarder Sylvania Limped in
With Port Rail Gone, Gird-
ers Twisted and Fittings
Lost or Awry.

Bearing the marks of her encounter with a great sea, which carried away 100 feet of the port rail, twisted iron girders like paper, smashed life-boats and worked havoc with ventilators and fittings, the Cunard steamer Sylvania limped, into port yesterday afternoon and docked at the old Eastern railroad pier, East Boston.

It was on Dec. 13 at 1 a. m. that the mountainous wave which caused the vessel to stagger and nearly stop came thundering over the bows. William Murphy, one of the crew, saw the mountain of water rise higher than the crow's nest, 40 feet above the deck.

The great mass of water seemed to curl itself and then crashed down on the deck. It struck the forecastle deck and washed everything before it. The forward hatches were crushed in and steel girders were twisted like reeds. The spare anchor, weighing over two tons, which was lashed to the forward deck, was torn from its fastenings and was driven from side to side, demolishing everything in its path.

The great volume of water rushed aft, tearing away the iron railing on the port side, run on the structure over the donkey engine, demolished most of the sheep pens and a section of the forward wheelhouse, stove in windows, broke off one of the boat davits as though it were a pipestem, and dashed one of the port life-boats to the deck.

The steamer will require extensive repairs upon her return to Liverpool, although it will be necessary to make some temporary repairs here.

LONDON LYCEUM
CALLS MRS. NATION

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—Mrs. Carrie Nation is to be the principal attraction in London music halls, if negotiations begun today by the managers of these halls are successful. A proposition has been made to the famous hatchet-wielding temperance advocate to give a series of lectures, the managers guaranteeing her not only protection, but a respectful hearing.

The financial terms were not stated, and Mrs. Nation has wired a tentative acceptance, pending an investigation into this side of the question. In their offer, the managers naively stated that "this is an opportunity for you to do a great work for prohibition."

USE OF SHODDY
IS INCREASING

Expert Clark So Testifies
Before Ways and Means
Committee at the Hearing
on Textile Products.

WASHINGTON—A talk on the textile industry by W. A. G. Clark, an expert of the department of commerce and labor, was the feature at the tariff hearing today. Clark has made investigations abroad for the government. At a point in the hearing when lace was under discussion, Chairman Payne asked Clark whether lace-making machinery is made in the United States, or whether any attempt had been made to make it, Clark answered, "No."

The interest displayed by Payne was a fair indication that the duty of 45 per cent on such machinery will be either greatly reduced or removed altogether, in order to encourage lace making in this country.

Woolen Cloth Is Lighter.

Representative Crumpacker asked Clark whether it was true that woolen cloth was constantly getting lighter in weight, and that more and more cotton was being mixed with the wool. Clark said that a larger percentage of shoddy and cotton was being used every year, both in this country and England. He thought the main cause of it was the high price of wool.

The importation of rags from which shoddy is obtained is practically prohibited by the Dingley law. Several members of the committee suggested, and Clark agreed, that the duty on rags might very well be lowered in order to increase the supply of shoddy, which is used with new wool in the making of cheaper grades of cloth. Clark said that the wages of textile workers in England is about half the rate paid in this country.

Carnegie May Tell More.

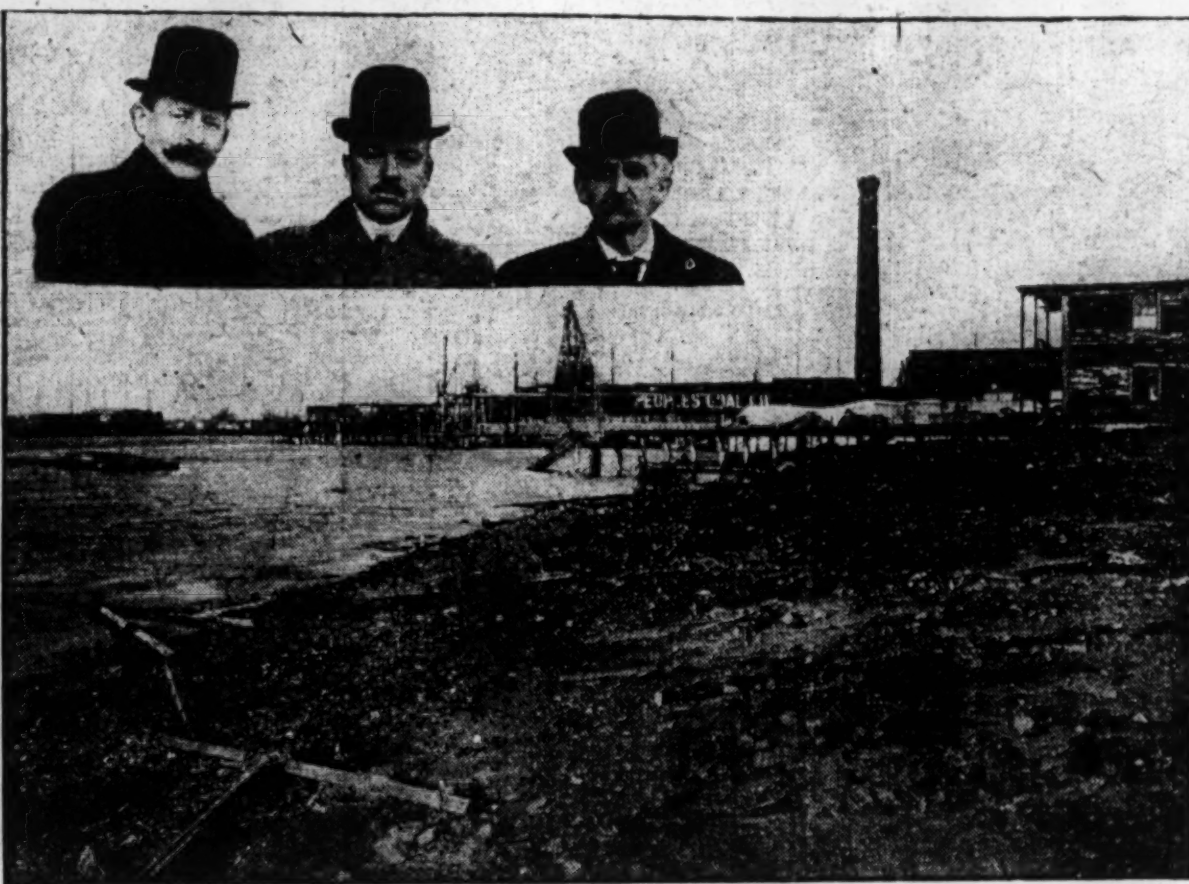
Andrew Carnegie had planned to leave for New York after the hearing on the steel tariff Monday, but remained over in Washington on account of the intimation that he might be called upon again to testify.

DR. ELIOT BEFORE
A CLASS TODAY

President Eliot, for the second time during his long term as the head of Harvard, today appeared before a single class.

The class so honored was "Economics I." It furnished a good sized audience for the membership numbers about 600. President Eliot spoke today on "Trade Unions."

"Three Men and a Harbor"



VIEW OF PRESENT LYNN (MASS.) WATERFRONT AND MEN WHO ARE HELPING FORTY MILLION DOLLAR PROJECT.

Looking from State Bath House to Lampers' wharf, showing land and water that will be filled in to complete proposed new harbor. The men in the picture are (left to right) Mayor-Elect James Rich, Chief Engineer Sterling J. Joiner and Mayor Thomas F. Porter.

LYNN—The work of establishing a \$40,000,000 harbor with docking facilities for ocean liners and the reclaiming of hundreds of acres of land now submerged by the waters of Lynn harbor near the heart of the business district, which will greatly increase the city's valuation of real estate, is well under way.

The first work in behalf of a greater Lynn was set in motion when Mayor Thomas F. Porter and Mayor-elect James E. Rich in the presence of over 300 Lynn citizens and Congressmen Roberts and Cox, started the pumps located near the Lynn Yacht Club on lower Washington street.

The work will be under the supervision of Engineer Sterling J. Joiner of New York, and the engineer was present in charge of the mechanical devices for the purpose of sounding the harbor bottom

for the preliminary study of the waste area which is to be reclaimed.

The audience listened with deep interest while the engineer explained how he became interested in the undertaking, and related the experiences of other cities which had risen to opportunities along similar lines, and are reaping a harvest of the good things of the earth as the outcome of their clear vision into the future.

For some time agitation has been in progress for the improvement of Lynn harbor and the reclaiming of the mud flats which line the present channel to Lynn's docks, the only semblance of a harbor now owned by the shoe city. Many plans have been suggested, one of which proposes to begin at the mouth of the Saugus river and fill in the entire area now known as Lynn harbor, clear across to the Nahant shore. At this

point, it is claimed, water to the depth of 40 feet can be secured, making an ideal place for docks and wharves.

Another plan provides for the extension of Market street across the harbor to the Nahant road, and the dredging of a suitable channel to the docks and wharves which would be located on the southwesterly side of the new street.

The board of trade has been very active in the matter and secured the passage of a bill in the Lynn city government appropriating \$10,000 for the survey and sounding of the bottom of the harbor. The services of Engineer Joiner, whose reputation in this line of work has given him national reputation, has been secured, and he will have charge of the work of initiating what is hoped by Lynn citizens will be an improvement in the water front of the city resulting in making Lynn one of the principal seaports on the Atlantic coast.

EXPRESS RATES
MAY BE REDUCED

Hearing Given by Railroad
Commission on Petition for
a Twenty-Cent Charge on
Small Packages.

There is some probability that the American and National express companies will agree to the proposition by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association that rates be reduced on small packages to 20 cents within the 50-mile zone of Boston.

A hearing on the petition of the two organizations was held before the railroad commissioners and Attorney James F. Jackson scored the companies for increasing their rates last February to 25 and 30 cents. He ridiculed the remark of General Manager Robie of the National company that his concern was handling business without profit.

Counsel for the companies asked for further time to examine the schedule submitted by the petitioners, and the hearing was adjourned till next Monday.

CHELSEA AGAIN
HAS LARGE FIRE

Chelsea, which has had so many large fires lately, was once more visited by flames Monday night. This time the extensive sawmill and planing establishment of the George D. Emery Lumber Company on Broadway was destroyed. The total loss to the building and its contents is placed at \$100,000. The Boston & Northern street railway also lost about \$10,000 on account of damage to its power house and coal pocket, which are in close proximity to the lumber company.

At one time it looked as if the fire would get beyond the control of the firemen and burn a wharf property of several acres in the immediate vicinity, but fireboat 44 and engine 36 from Charlestown did fine work in preventing additional loss.

The George D. Emery Lumber Company was one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section of the country, and much of the lumber piled on its wharves was mahogany. The sawmill and planing buildings contained much valuable machinery.

SENTENCE RUEF ON FRIDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO—Abe Ruef will know on Thursday evening how many years he must spend in jail. He was to have been sentenced Monday, but the case was postponed in spite of Ruef's protest.

N. Y. AMERICANS
TO VISIT MACON

Many Exhibition Games Will
Be Played by Team in
Preparation for Opening of
League Season

NEW YORK—Macon, Ga., is the place selected for the local American League team to do its spring training in preparation for the league race. The start will be made about March 1, and the first two weeks will be devoted to light practice. During the month the team will play exhibition games in Athens, Atlanta and other southern cities these dates being arranged by Manager Stallings, who is at Haddock, Ga.

On the way North the team will be divided, the dates arranged being as follows:

First team—April 5, Augusta, Ga.; April 6, Columbia, S. C.; April 7, Charlotte, N. C.; April 8, Lynchburg, Va.; April 9, Richmond, Va.; April 10, Jersey City, April 11, Newark, April 12, Trenton, April 13, Wilmington, Del.

Second team—April 5, Savannah, Ga.; April 6, Charleston, S. C.; April 7, Wilmington, N. C.; April 8, Danville, Va.; April 9, Norfolk, Va.; April 10 and 12, Richmond, Va.; April 13, Baltimore.

DISMISS TROLLEY
LINE PETITION

The board of railroad commissioners this morning dismissed the petition of the directors of the Boston & Western Interurban Electric Railway Company for a certificate that public necessity and convenience require the construction of a high-speed electric line from Waltham to Marlboro. At a hearing on this petition, opponents of the proposition raised the point that in advertising their petition the directors of the company had not complied with the law, inasmuch as they had neglected to state the par value of shares of capital stock which the company is to issue. This will make it necessary for the directors of the company to again advertise the petition and present it to the board.

PROTEST AGAINST
PARADE ROUTES

A large number of prominent downtown business concerns have joined with the Boston Chamber of Commerce in protesting to the board of aldermen against the further use of streets east of Tremont street for parades.

The streets of the downtown business section are so crowded and in many cases so narrow that traffic has been seriously handicapped and delayed by processions.

NEW CABINET POST
MAY BE TENDERED
FAMOUS ENGINEER

John Hays Hammond Will-
ing to Act As Secretary of
National Public Works De-
partment.

CONFERS WITH TAFT

President-Elect Declares That
There Is No Truth in Cur-
rent Rumors About New
Portfolios.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—John Hays Hammond, president of the National league of Republican clubs is holding a conference today with President-elect Taft discussing the future usefulness of the organization.

Mr. Hammond is here with Mrs. Hammond and two of their sons for an extended stay. Mr. Taft said he invited Mr. Hammond to come. He added there were many things he wanted to talk over with the eminent mining engineer, including political conditions and appointments.

Mr. Hammond is one of the engineers who is likely to be invited to go to Panama on the tour of inspection of the canal. Mr. Hammond has the complete confidence of both the President and Mr. Taft, who place implicit reliance in his judgment. His knowledge of hydraulics and his wide range of experience are practically certain to land him on the committee if he will accept the appointment.

The two have been friends since their college days, when they were classmates. Mr. Hammond was emphatic in saying that he was not a candidate for either the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, or any other position under the new administration. If he had any ambition whatever, he said, it would be to head a department of public works, in the event such a department should be established. In the organization of such, he believes, his engineering experience would be valuable to the government in organizing a branch of service having for its purpose the conservation of the natural resources.

Mr. Taft says he had written Senator Knox inviting him to come to Augusta within the next two or three weeks, at which time a cabinet conference would be held. In this connection Mr. Taft said he believed he was beginning to see where so many cabinet rumors came from. The publishing of a name with the information that its possessor was being "seriously considered" for the cabinet, he found has followed the mentioning of that name by some one interested in the person.

He added that he still believed it would take more than the offering of a name and its publication to build the cabinet. No actual developments, he asserted, had been made recently, and there was nothing to be added to the public information on the subject at this time. Mr. Taft has stated specifically that there is no foundation for any of the recent cabinet rumors.

State Chairman Walter S. Dickey of Missouri is soon to be a visitor to Judge Taft. That Mr. Dickey will have something to say of the qualifications of Judge Charles Nagle of St. Louis for a cabinet position is predicted. Judge Taft spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Nagle.

If he can arrange a satisfactory itinerary, President-elect Taft said today that he would visit New Orleans on his way back from Panama.

Cities all over the South are inviting Mr. Taft to include them in his trip, but Atlanta and Charleston, S. C., are the only cities that he is now certain of visiting.

LIFE SAVERS AID
SCHOONER ALEAK

CHATHAM, Mass.—A fierce but brief northwest squall which raged over Cape Cod Monday night, caught several of the coastwise fleet was shown at dawn today when four vessels more or less disabled were discovered at anchor under the lee of Chatham beach, and one of them, the Julia A. Berkle, a two-masted schooner from New York, which was flying signals of distress, waited for aid, which was sent.

When off Cape Cod last night about 10 o'clock the schooner was hit by the gale, which carried away foremast and boom and all her canvas save the jib and flying jib. She sprang a leak and when reached by the lifesavers her crew were just about able to keep her free with th pumps.

Weather Forecast

Clear weather is reported from New England points, but a storm now central over the South Atlantic states is rapidly moving northeast and approaching the proportions of a heavy gale. Storm warnings were ordered displayed in Boston and along the New England coast at noon, although the disturbance may not reach here until late at night.

For Boston and vicinity: Snow late tonight and warmer; Wednesday, snow or rain, light to moderate northeasterly winds increasing to fresh to strong gales; minimum temperature, 24 to 28. High water, 10:15 a. m., 10:45 p. m.

POLITICAL QUAKE
SUCCEEDS BRIBE
CHARGE ARRESTS

Seven Pittsburg Councilmen
and Two Bankers Involved
and Wholesale Implications
Are Imminent.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Wholesale charges of bribery and general corruption in Pittsburg councils, which have resulted in the arrest of seven councilmen and two former bankers, have disrupted civic and political circles in Greater Pittsburg.

At the same time promises of more arrests in the near future have made lawmakers stand aghast and the question on nearly every lip is: "Who next?"

Public Safety Director Lang made this significant statement: "We are not going to allow the accused man to waive a hearing, and we expect to bring out all the tangible evidence in the case at the preliminary examination tomorrow morning. There will be no arrests today, but I expect many arrests to follow the hearing before Magistrate Brady."

"Will there be wholesale arrests?"

"Yes," was the emphatic reply.

All of the city officials involved in the prosecutions maintain an air of secrecy. Seven of the most prominent councilmen were arrested on charges of conspiracy, corrupt solicitation and bribery. Involved in the conspiracy charges

(Continued on Page Two.)

YANKEE INQUIRY
HEARS EXPERTS

The court of inquiry on the grounding of the Yankee reconvened at 9:30 a. m. today at the Charlestown navy yard. A short executive session was held, after which the testimony of Monday was read. This took up almost the whole forenoon, but before adjournment Commander Parmenter was called as a witness. He submitted a chart showing the course of the Yankee from the time she raised her anchor until she grounded, made according to data furnished him by Commander Marsh. Commander Parmenter's calculation brought the ship to within three-quarters of a mile of where she grounded.

A summary of the testimony, so far given was read, after which the court adjourned until later in the day.

ARREST HOLDS UP
WEDDING PLAN

Private Guyotte, U. S. A.,
Overstayed Furlough to
Visit Girl and Is Taken As
He Was About to Marry.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Confined in a detention room at police headquarters as a deserter from Fort Ethan Allen, Arthur J. Guyotte is pondering over what sort of a storm broke loose in his home city, Brattleboro, Vt., at 6 o'clock this morning, when his bride-to-be, Miss Retta Bean of that town and 100 invited guests from the country round gathered at the church for the wedding.

Guyotte is a deserter on account of having overstayed his furlough during a recent visit to his sweetheart. The authorities got on his tracks and he had many narrow escapes from capture. He was finally taken here as he was about to take the train for Brattleboro to wed this morning.

"I don't mind being shut up," Guyotte said, "but what will my girl do? All her friends and mine were invited to the wedding and will be at church. I don't know what she will tell them, but I will write her: 'I am arrested; call off the wedding.'"

FINAL MESSAGE
ON CANAL COMING

WASHINGTON—One of President Roosevelt's last official acts before abandoning the reins of government will be to send a special message to Congress on the Panama canal, and it is likely that he and President-elect Taft will arrange a meeting in February to discuss the results of Judge Taft's investigation on the isthmus.

It is no secret that the President has become restless under recent criticism hinting at a failure of the present administration on the zone, as well as the fear of insurmountable engineering obstacles.

Judge Taft will return from the isthmus about Feb. 14.

WOMAN MOUNTAIN
CLIMBER IS BACK

NEW YORK—Miss Annie S. Peck, the famous American mountain climber, who recently accomplished the feat of ascending Mt. Huascaran, in the Andes, a snow-laden peak of about 26,630 feet elevation, arrived in New York today from Cristobal on the steamer Alliance.

Miss Peck returns for a long rest after having realized the ambition of her life, that of attaining an altitude never before reached by any man or woman in the world.

FIVE WITNESSES
TELL OF DEALINGS
WITH KING OFFICE

Advertising Referred to in
Testimony Made Exhibits
—Men on Stand Say That
Broker Settled With Them.

The attendance was small in the superior court at the trial of Cardenio F. King, the seventh day of whose trial opened this morning. Asst. Dist. Atty. Dwyer immediately offered in evidence the 264th exhibit in the trial, consisting of a newspaper advertisement with a lead reading, "Beware of the wolves—buy stocks now."

This was one of a series of advertisements printed over Mr. King's signature during the winter of 1907-08 and six such exhibits were offered, bringing the total number of exhibits offered so far up to 270.

Witness Delays Court.

The opening of the case was delayed this morning owing to the non-appearance of Robert L. Cochran of Nahant, who occupied the witness stand at the close of court on Monday night.

As soon as he arrived he took the stand for cross-examination by Atty. Herbert Parker. The witness told of the terms of the settlement made with Mr. King through the C. F. King Company.

(Continued on Page Two.)

SHIP AND COTTON
CARGO ARE LOST

CUNHAVEN, Germany—The British cotton steamer Irada, from Galveston to Liverpool, was wrecked today at Point Mizenhead, the captain and six of the crew being drowned.

The cargo, including 21,000 bales of cotton, was destroyed. Sixty-five of the crew were rescued, after enduring hours of exposure. They were thrown onto the rocky shore, several being fatally injured. The injured men were dragged to the upper cliffs out of reach of the waves and were taken from their perilous position by a rescue ship this afternoon.

DANISH BARK FIFTY DAYS LATE.

LONDON The Danish bark Havila, Captain Dyaen, has arrived at Falmouth, fifty days late from Tacoma, and reports encountering fearful gales at sea.

CREW POURED OIL ON SEA TEN DAYS TO FIGHT TEMPEST

Belgravia Reaches Port With Cargo of Toys Four Days Overdue, After an Exceedingly Stormy Voyage.

The German steamship Belgravia reached Boston this forenoon from Hamburg after one of the roughest voyages she ever made. She was delayed four days by the tempestuous weather.

For the first 10 days of the voyage oil was used continuously to keep down the force of the tremendous waves that threatened to sweep everything off the decks.

Big Gale Encountered.

The Belgravia sailed from Hamburg on Nov. 30. Captain Nepperschmidt says he was no more than out of the English channel, than he encountered terrific gales. The big freighter was loaded deep in the water with a cargo of 8000 tons, which included large shipments of toys.

Tremendous Wave Broke.

On Dec. 13 Quartermaster August Meyer was standing outside of one of the double galley doors when a tremendous wave broke aboard. The galley doors consist of an upper and lower door, the lower door coming about to a man's waist. The lower door was closed and locked while the upper one was open.

When Meyer saw the tremendous wave coming he jumped into the galley, but before he could draw in his legs the wave broke aboard, causing the upper door to shut with such force that he was injured. On the arrival of the ship Meyer was removed to Chelsea.

TWO PITTSBURG BANKERS RESIGN

(Continued From Page One.)

are W. W. Ramsey, formerly president, and A. A. Vilsack, formerly cashier of the German National Bank. These bankers are charged with conspiring with the accused commission in the interest of the German National and other banks likely to be depositories by offering bribes to secure deposits of city money.

Voters' League Brings Charges.

The charges are brought by the Voters' League and the commission involved are: Select Councilman T. O. Atkinson and Common Councilmen William Brand, John F. Klein, A. C. Wasson, Jacob Sord, W. H. McInerney, Hugh Ferguson.

Captain of Detectives Edwin McGough has been dismissed by Public Safety Director Edward G. Lang. Director Lang refuses to make any explanation at this time and denies that the dismissal of McGough has any connection with the alleged conspiracy cases.

When the directors of the German National Bank learned that W. W. Ramsey, president, and A. A. Vilsack, cashier, were suspected of complicity in the commission scandal, their resignations were demanded and A. Frauenheim was elected president and J. W. F. Eversman elected cashier to fill the vacancies.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday the men who have been arrested will be given a hearing before Magistrate Brady.

The action against the accused men was taken at the instance of the Voters' League on information sworn by its secretary, Tensard de Wolf. Robert Wilson, superintendent of the Municipal League of Scranton, is said to be the man behind the arrests. He has been in Pittsburgh for several weeks, concealing his identity while conducting the inquiry which resulted in the arrests.

NEW YORK CAB STRIKE SPREADS

NEW YORK—With 1000 drivers on strike, and 30 establishments badly crippled, leaders of the striking cab drivers and taxicab chauffeurs announced today that 1000 more unionists will walk out before tonight.

Up to the present there has been little disorder, notwithstanding that large forces of strike-breakers have been sent to the stables of the New York Cab Company.

Officials of the owners' associations are confident of an early victory but their assurance is not reflected in the attitude of the employees, who maintain that they are out to win.

RECOUNT SOUGHT IN MELROSE WARD

George W. Burke, acting in the interests of Joshua T. Nowell, who was defeated for alderman in ward 2, Melrose, has protested the election and filed a petition with the board of aldermen for a recount.

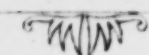
In the letter which accompanies the petition Mr. Burke intimates that he believes there were many errors made in the counting and crediting of votes cast in Ward 2 and that his client was not credited with all the votes which were cast for him at the election. He also believes, it is stated, that some of these were credited to the opposing candidates, George E. Manser and Stanley S. Porter, both of whom were declared elected, and some were reported as blanks.

Mr. Burke himself is an election officer in the ward.

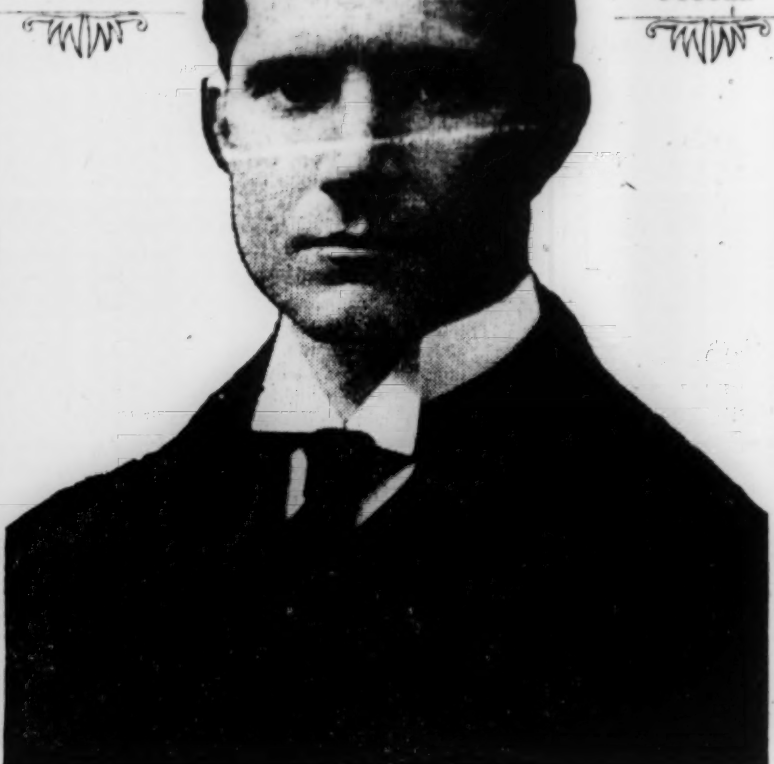
SEVEN MILLIONS LOST IN GRAFT. LISBON—The newly-elected municipal council has unearthed a big scandal in the city's accounts. Over \$7,000,000 has disappeared.

A Man of High Ideals

HE SEES
MASSACHUSETTS
AS LEADER
IN PRESERVING
PATRIOTISM



PICTURES BOSTON AS ESTHETIC AND ETHICAL CITY OF THE FUTURE



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-ELECT LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM.
Ex-Speaker of Bay State House of Representatives, who has been chosen second man in the Commonwealth.

BY SIBYL WILBUR

"When Massachusetts ceases to be governed more by ideals than by practical issues, I shall want to get out of public life. Massachusetts has led the United States in conceiving and preserving American ideals, she is foremost among the states in perceiving dangers to the public weal and offering safeguards, remedies or revisions. And when she ceases to do that work of vigilance for the spiritual health, not only of the Commonwealth but for the nation, I shall not want to serve in the ranks."

So said Louis A. Frothingham, ex-speaker of the Bay State House of Representatives and Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Massachusetts. A young man in politics, he is courageous, frank, sincere, and looks forward to the coming year in political life with the curiosity of a vital personality longing to see things accomplished which will set a new mark in Massachusetts history.

Cannot Discuss Legislation.

"I haven't any right to discuss possible legislative action. It isn't in my province to say anything about those things, but naturally I'm interested in all that Massachusetts does, all the time. I shall not have any powers, legislative or executive, except in the absence of the Governor from the state, when I shall have rather more than I like to think about some times, though one always hopes to be equal to the occasion of his opportunities."

"Perhaps I am more interested in the metropolitan improvement commission and the state conservation commission than in commercial and industrial activities. We know that New England is by no means making use of all her wonderful opportunities, that Massachusetts and Boston in particular have not begun to live up to the measure of their possibilities, still somehow with the knowledge that has soaked into me and become a part of my daily living, the knowledge that Massachusetts business men advance as rapidly in developing the resources and commercial relations of their communities as is consistent with prudence. I know those things take care of themselves. But in the preservation of the forests of the state, the government is looking farther ahead than the prudence of business has done. The government is really associating itself with the government of other New England states in a work which will be of advantage to all. With the forests of the White Mountain region protected, the source of the rivers of Massachusetts are protected, and so manufacturing interests are safeguarded."

Contribute to Each Other.

"You see it isn't all esthetics on the one hand, nor is it all commerce and industry on the other. These things con-

tribute to each other. When Boston sees her opportunity to tap the shipping interests of Northwest Canada and connect with the coast of Brazil, she will begin to be the greatest seaport city of the Atlantic coast, as is her ambition, but she will also begin to be a more beautiful and esthetic and ethical city, for she will be serving in the higher life of vastly separated people as well as bringing to her own the larger experience of world traffic. I speak of these things merely to indicate that the conception of future vital activities is forever projecting its promise before the active-minded New Englander. We are by no means in the prime of our possible growth, attainment and development, we are going forward, and we are going forward commercially, which is but the symbol of what we are doing in the ideal or ethical, and for those things I wish to serve when the opportunity arrives. That's what I mean when I say that if Massachusetts ceases to lead, I shall wish to not be in public life, if she does not lead in shaping ideals of government and commercial progress."

Bay State Sure to Lead.

"But of course she will lead as she has done," said the young Lieutenant-Governor with a sort of grim smile. He is a clean cut young man of athletic build, who perhaps does not smile so very often, for he is intensely in earnest. It was Louis A. Frothingham who in 1906 made the strenuous campaign for mayor of Boston against John F. Fitzgerald, and though the cry of his political opponents was swelled, aristocracy and Harvardism, his earnestness and enthusiasm carried him into the thick of the fray with a sort of football rush, where it was seen he was by no means unprepared for a fight. He would, perhaps, have had the votes had not a third party developed to take the thin edge of success away.

Rises to Better Things.

But Frothingham is not a man to stay whipped. He is therefore back again in a superior position to the one he missed, or rather in line for the supremacy in the state government, as it has long been customary in Massachusetts Republicanism to so arrange things. Thus it may be well to glance at the young man's record. He is not yet 40 by three years, and has served on the metropolitan park commission and as second lieutenant during the Cuban war. He has been five years in the Legislature, two of which terms he was speaker of the House. His committees in the House of which he has usually been chairman have been taxation, special revision of the statutes, banks and banking and street railways. He is a graduate from Harvard University and Harvard Law school, and his private business is the profession of law.

Asked if he thought there was room for another good newspaper in this community, Mr. Frothingham said: Of course. That he believed in clean and ably edited papers, and he wished The Christian Science Monitor success in its efforts.

PERSIAN PARTIES ARE NEAR CLASH

ST. PETERSBURG—Messages from Teheran say that the clash between the Liberals and Reactionaries in their efforts to influence the Shah has reached the acute stage and that serious developments are imminent. Nearly 500 Liberal refugees in the Turkish embassy are sending the most urgent messages to the Shah for the immediate promulgation of a constitution.

The Turkish charge d'affaires has warned the Shah that further disregard of the people's demands must inevitably bring intervention by outside powers.

Russia suspects Turkey of trying to regain her dominant position in Persia, which she has lost during the domestic overturning. The Czar has similar designs and unless he can come to an agreement with Turkey the Persian crisis is bound to involve them in a conflict.

PREPARING FARM UPLIFT REPORT

WASHINGTON—The President's commission on country life has finished its work of investigation and several of the members met here today preliminary to preparing a report on conditions as discovered by the committee all over the country.

The report will be ready by the first of the year and will contain recommendations to the President as to what the federal government should do to aid in the farm uplift movement. The recommendations will be forwarded to Congress with comments by the President.

Several hundred thousand letters were received by the commission in response to inquiries.

MILLS TO STOP THREE DAYS.

LOWELL—Nearly all of the cotton mills here have agreed to give their operatives a three-days vacation for the holiday season. It is understood that other centers will act likewise.

TRADE SCHOOLS MORE IMPORTANT THAN BATTLESHIPS

So Declares Fish, Who Tells Wellesley Club Practical Matters Must Subordinate Book Learning.

Pregnant Points In Speech by F. P. Fish

1. Man is part of a machine.
2. College graduation does not finish education.
3. "Be a speaker of words, a doer of deeds," to succeed.
4. Practical instruction should replace a part of book knowledge.
5. Present school system called very inefficient.

"The individual educational problem is one of the most important in this country, even more so than the building of battleships or the completion of the Panama canal," declared Frederick P. Fish, speaking at the Wellesley Club dinner.

"The present day systems of industrial life," continued Mr. Fish, "have transformed the skilled workman into an element of a machine. It is to be regretted, but the condition is with us to stay; we did not wish it; we did not desire it, but it was forced upon us by the logic of events as inexorably as the plant turns to the light."

Son Learned From Father.

"In the old days the son watched his father in his work; helped him and learned to do the same things; became the skilled workman that succeeded the father; that was the education that made him as good or better than his father."

"The boy learned a trade. Then there came a wave that demanded a knowledge of reading, primarily for the purpose of studying the Bible, and our present school system that keeps a boy at school between the ages of 7 and 14 studying things that will be of no practical use to him except in few cases has resulted from it."

Calls Remark Inane.

"Then came the man who uttered that inane and stupid remark that every American boy might some day be President. He was a jester, but he did more harm than any other jester I know of. The fact remains that we have a man for President but once in four years, or possibly eight, and that 90 per cent of us all earn our living by laboring with our hands."

"The education of this country should be governed by that and what we must do is fit the children for the lives that they can best lead; arithmetic is all right, but its study should be subordinated to the acquisition of a knowledge that will be practical to help the student earn his living. Geography, writing and reading are all good, but they, too, should be subordinated to learning practical things that will help the boy in the life he will lead as a man."

Cites Good Standard.

"No better standard for educationists to aim at can be found than in Homer's words, 'Be a speaker of words; a doer of deeds,' for that is the sum and substance of all things aimed at."

"Education should help the child learn more quickly those things that are to fit him for the world's work, and it is a hopeful sign that there is a general dissatisfaction with our present educational system."

"From the age of 7 to 14 the boy must go to school, must spend 40 weeks of the year learning the education of books—but not of life. To keep up his work he must study at home; he has no time to learn the practical things of life; many of them do not enjoy what they are studying; they hate their lessons, and at 14 they are only too glad to quit and get out and do something worth doing. Seven years they have spent in the discipline of books, but many of them have lost much; and if we were honest we would admit that they would have been better off if they had never had a book open. They are the children of American parents; they will be American citizens, but consider that 90 per cent of us must work with our hands and the exaggerated value of the type of education they have received will be appreciated if we also consider modern conditions, and no power and no laws can change the situation—it is a result of conditions as much superior to individual man or the aggregate effort of all men as are the winds themselves."

"By the inevitable laws of the situation a certain number will be artisans, a certain number blacksmiths or mechanics where book learning will avail nothing. Face the situation and say if it is right to give them the same education that is given to the person who is to become a doctor or a lawyer or is to enter commercial life. It isn't according to the law of common sense. Reading, writing and arithmetic are all we learn at a school that are of practical importance."

"The labor unions are opposed to the industrial education, though it is a hopeful sign that they make no open opposition. They are not in sympathy with it, however, although they do not dare to make open opposition, knowing that if they do it will end their domination. The latent hostility of the labor union is due to ignorance and shortsightedness."

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTANA.

BUTTE, Mont.—Advices from Virginia City say that six earthquake shocks shook the place Monday and last night.

Germany's New Ambassador to Washington

BORN IN LONDON
AND SON OF A
DIPLOMAT

MARRIED HIS
AMERICAN WIFE
IN BERLIN.



FAMILY IS ONE OF OLDEST IN THE NOBILITY.

LATELY HAS BEEN SERVING IN EGYPT.

JOHN HENRY, COUNT VON BERNSTORFF.

The Diplomat Who Has Just Arrived in This Country, and Will Assume His Duties About the First of the Year.

Count Bernstorff, who has been appointed the new German ambassador to the United States, has just arrived in New York with the countess and their daughter, by the Hamburg-American liner Amerika.

This is the ambassador's first visit to America, while Countess von Bernstorff, although born in New York, had not been here for 25 years.

John Henry Count von Bernstorff was born in London in 1862, while his father was German ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Like Prince von Buelow he comes of very old Mecklenburg nobility, his full title being Count of Bernstorff-Drellitzow-Stintenburg.

Diplomat for Twenty Years.

He entered the diplomatic service in 1889 as attaché at Constantinople whence he was called in 1890 to fill an important post at the Berlin foreign office. In 1892 he was appointed secretary of legation at Belgrade, Serbia; in 1894 at Dresden, Saxony; in 1896 at St. Petersburg, Russia; in 1898 at Munich, Bavaria, and in 1902 he was promoted councillor of the German embassy in London.

In England he was very popular not only as a profound student of English literature but especially as an undaunted

champion of an Anglo-German entente, and it speaks greatly in favor of his sincerity that he never allowed adverse currents to interfere with his honest endeavors.

Student of Anglo-Saxons.

His intimate knowledge of Anglo-Saxon character fitted him specially for the post in London, as for that of consul-general in Cairo, where he was sent in 1906 and where he established and maintained exceptionally cordial relations not only with the Anglo-Egyptian authorities but with all the foreign representatives.

In recognition of his eminent services he was conceded the title of envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary, and when the Washington post became vacant the Kaiser decided that he was the best equipped diplomat to succeed the brilliant Baron Speck von Sternburg, who had shed such luster on the German embassy.

Countess an American.

Countess Bernstorff was Miss Jean Luckemeyer of New York. They were married in Berlin in 1887 and have two children, Louise Alexandra, born in 1888, and Charles Gunther, born in 1891.

Count Bernstorff was recently received in audience by the German Emperor, who gave him a special message for President Roosevelt.

FIVE WITNESSES RELATE STORY OF DEALING WITH KING

(Continued From Page One.)

William T. Lockhart of Watertown was the next witness to take the witness stand.

Q. How many times have you had dealings with Mr. King?

A. But once.

Q. How did you happen to then?

A. I was attracted by his advertisement in King's Bulletin.

Q. Please relate your transaction with Mr. King.

Answered an Advertisement.

A. In response to the advertisement I saw, I went to Mr. King's office and saw Mr. Holmes. I gave him \$107.80 in cash for one Douglas Gold Bond, for which he gave me a temporary receipt. A few days later I received a cashier's receipt. According to the advertisement I received a 2 per cent discount for cash.

Q.—What happened next, Mr. Lockhart?

A. Well, I did not receive my bond and I wrote to him about it and he wrote me that it would be sent by registered mail at once.

Q. Well, what happened next?

A. I did not receive it and again I wrote to him and got an answer asking if I did not want to exchange my bond for another of the same company. The offer was to exchange a bond of series B for one of A by paying the additional cost.

Accepted New Proposition.

Q. Did you accept this deal?

A. Yes, I accepted it.

Q. What next happened?

A. I called at his office to see why I didn't get my bond and he told me it was coming right along and told me it was all right.

Q. Did you have any more dealings with Mr. King before he assigned?

A. No, the next I knew he had assigned.

Q. You have since made a settlement with Mr. King?

A. Yes, sir, I have.

Expressed His Confidence.

On cross-examination by Attorney Parker the witness identified a letter written by himself to "Mr. King" after his return to Boston, in which he declared he had had every confidence in Mr. King and asked in settlement of his claim shares in the C. F. King Company in place of the Douglas Gold Bond.

William F. Gilmore of Salem, N. H., was next called. His complaint was the 11th in the list of indictments.

The witness testified he was attracted

to Mr. King's offer by his advertisement in a Boston paper. That he forwarded a check for \$500 leaving to Mr. King's judgment what best to purchase—and that he received the cashier's receipt for several stocks, including Calumet & Arizona, Union Pacific and General Electric amounting to \$4180. He was notified there was a balance due him at the King office.

Disposal of Balance.

Q. What next occurred, Mr. Gilmore?

A. I wrote Mr. King that I was willing he should take the balance due me and put it into some good paying proposition.

Q. What then, Mr. Gilmore?

A. I got a letter telling me he had bought some Douglas copper stock at \$6 per share and I had a balance of \$2 at his office.

Q. You have made a settlement with Mr. King?

A. Yes, sir, I have.

On cross-examination the witness stated he had done business with the defendant several years before the instance he testified to on direct examination.

Feels Kindly Toward King.

On cross-examination of Mr. Gilmore by Attorney Parker it was shown the witness held the kindest feelings for Mr. King and was ready to again do business with Mr. King.

Q. Mr. Gilmore, your feelings toward Mr. King have changed considerably since you testified before the grand jury, have they not?

Attorney—I object.

Court—Question allowed.

Q. Have they not, Mr. Gilmore?

A. Yes, they have.

Mr. Dwyer then placed in evidence a letter written to Inspector McGarr by the witness in which Mr. Gilmore severely criticized Mr. King and his methods.

Questioned as to Letter.

On cross-examination by Mr. Parker, Q. Did you tell Mr. King you wrote that letter one day when you had lost your head and was influenced by public clamor?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. And does your present opinion of Mr. King agree with the last letters written by you to him on Thanksgiving and when you sent him the evergreen?

A. Yes, sir, it does.

Mrs. Bridget Rogers of Roxbury was next called and told of going to Mr. King's office Feb. 13 and giving Mr. Phillips \$53 in cash with which to purchase

"POOR LO" TO GO; AMERICAN CENTS WILL BE CHANGED

Treasury Department Contemplates Changes in the Sculpturing on the Nation's Subsidiary Coins.

WASHINGTON—The classic faces of the girls on the nickels and pennies are pronounced out of date and are to be changed.

Within a short time some prominent sculptor will be invited by the secretary of the treasury to submit new designs for the coins mentioned, and if his models suit the artistic eyes of the judges who will pass on them the young women so long and favorably known will be sent to the cloister of obsolete coins.

Sculptor Not Selected.

"We have not yet decided upon the sculptor whom we shall invite to do the work on the new pennies and nickels," said Director Leach of the mint bureau, "but we will probably have no difficulty in selecting a good one. We have found that the competitive scheme does not work well in designing coins."

"It merely results in a good deal of trouble, a good deal of hard feeling and no better results than if we gave the work outright to one good man of established reputation. If we do not like the design," he submits we can easily ask another to undertake the job. Coin designing is a peculiar branch of sculpture. Every sculptor is not a good coin designer. There are a number of them in the United States, however, more now than a decade ago."

Goody, Indian Heads.

On the new pennies it is likely that old-fashioned Indian head dresses will be done away with. The penny coined today is of the design adopted in 1864.

The young woman on the nickel is of a later date and by a different sculptor, and the design is not, as has been believed for a generation, the profile of a certain young woman who afterward became a missionary to heathen lands.

Shattering a Tradition.

"We exploded that story many years ago," said Director Leach, "but nevertheless every time we have suggested changing the face on the coin her friends and believers of the yarn have always opposed the move. When we investigated the matter we discovered that the young woman in question could have been no more than six years old when the coin was issued. I do not think that any one will assert that the face on the nickel is that of a six-year-old child."

100 shares of Bingham Central Standard, which she did not receive until about five weeks ago.

Circular Letter Read.

At this point a long circular letter dated Nov. 14, 1908, over the signature of the defendant was presented as evidence, admitted and read to the jury along with an annex letter from Charles E. Osgood, one of Mr. King's largest creditors, in which he expressed utter confidence in the defendant.

Charles E. Osgood, one of Boston's best known furniture dealers, was then called as a witness.

Mr. Osgood, in response to Mr. Dwyer's questions, stated his first business with Mr. King was in November, 1907, when he gave Mr. King an order on his bank accounts amounting in all to \$4850.

Mr. Osgood testified to receiving the cashier's receipt for the several amounts. The witness was on the stand at the close of the forenoon session.

LEE ESTATE GOES TO HIS CHILDREN

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of John R. Lee, late of Brookline, was filed today in the Norfolk probate court. The entire estate is left to the wife, Lucy H. Lee, by the terms of the will, but since Mrs. Lee is deceased the property is divided, according to the instrument, among the children, as follows: Arthur H. Lee of Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Lilian H. Biddle of Philadelphia and John C. Lee and George Winthrop Lee of Brookline. The testator was a son of the late John Clark Lee, who once was a member of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Company.

MALDEN FIRE INQUIRY BEGUN

Leading Events in Athletic World—Hockey Plans Outlined

PLANS OUTLINED FOR HARVARD ICE HOCKEY PLAYERS

Candidates for Varsity Team Will Have Busy Time During Recess Preparing for Coming Games.

WINSOR IS COACH

Plans have been outlined for the candidates who will try for the Harvard varsity and freshman hockey teams this year. A squad of the most promising men will be gathered together in New York during the holidays and daily practice will be held in the St. Nicholas rink during most of the time. Games will be played by these men, but not as a college team. Four matches have already been scheduled, including the strongest teams in New York City. The Wanderers will be played Dec. 27, the St. Nicholas team Dec. 28 and the Crescent A. C. Dec. 29.

Coach Winsor '02 has emphasized the importance of regular training and plenty of exercise for all men who are trying for either of the teams. He has given them instructions on the scientific points of the game mentioning as the all important points foot work, stick work and head work. The simpler formations that will be used have been explained at some length for the benefit of the new men.

So far this year's Harvard team has been badly handicapped by lack of ice, which has allowed only two regular sessions of practice this season, one at the Brae-Burn rink and another at the Brookline Country Club.

The first game will be played with Technology on Jan. 6, and the vacation practice is essential to the development of any sort of team work before that time.

Outlook Good for Strong Team. The outlook for a strong team this year seems very bright as Captain Pell, Newhall and Runney are the only string men who will not be available this year, and there are no less than eight veterans, to say nothing of some very promising candidates from last year's freshman seven out for the team.

Captain Willets, who is regarded as one of the best points playing the game, will again be found playing that position. Frank Washburn, who played goal in the Yale game, is given out. Trafton Hicks, the varsity baseball pitcher; Templeton Briggs, the golf player; Cutler, the football quarterback; Morgan, Paine, Sampson and Ford are other veterans who are trying for this year's seven. They are all experienced players and should be able to fill the vacancies to the satisfaction of all.

Last year's freshman seven is going to furnish some very fast men. E. R. Dick from St. Paul school is one of the best

players ever turned out by that school, and he is almost sure of being one of the regular men on the varsity. Lester and Fister are two other freshmen who are going to make competition very keen for those who try to make the three vacant places.

Hard Schedule Arranged.
A hard schedule has been made up by Manager Cate this year with the leading teams of Canada and Nova Scotia colleges. Toronto, which won the championship of Canada last season, is expected to show up to the Stadium for a game with the Crimson. St. Francis College, which has won the Nova Scotia championship for the last eight years, is expected to play in the Stadium. Laval, which is in the Senior Hockey league of Canada with Toronto and Queens University, will also come. Williams, Dartmouth, Cornell, Yale and Princeton will all be on Harvard's schedule.

These hard games with the fastest of Canadian college teams should put the Cambridge seven in such a shape as to win the championship, which she has won six times in the last eight years, but lost to Yale last winter.

Five skating rinks have been built in the Stadium this year, instead of three, as in the past. The squad is being coached by Mr. Winsor, '02, who is one of the best hockey players ever graduated from an American university.

NO CHALLENGE FROM LIPTON

GLASGOW.—Sir Thomas Lipton today declared his abandonment of the plan to challenge for the America's cup in 1909 and Designer Fife was ordered to burn the plans he had drawn for the challenging yacht.

Lipton could not come to an agreement with the New York Club regarding certain conditions of the race, the main differences being as to the size of the vessel. He wanted to race with a smaller yacht than that demanded by the club.

The time limit of the challenge has just expired and Lipton says he will not issue any more challenges unless the New York club modifies its conditions.

GIVE WATCH TO DONOVAN.

W. F. Donovan, trainer of the Harvard football team was given a handsome gold watch Monday night by some 50 of his friends, including a number of the athletes whom he has trained in past years at Worcester Academy and Harvard. One of those who spoke highly of Mr. Donovan as a man and trainer was John Mack, trainer of the Yale football and track teams. Donovan is to have charge of the Harvard track team this spring for the first time, succeeding J. G. Lathrop.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

Charlestown High 15, W. Roxbury High 13; Norwood High 24, Union A. C. 13; Wintrop Y. C. 2d, 30, Mantupa 29; Cambridge 31, 9th Regiment 23.

WILL HOLD AUTO RACES AT MARDI GRAS FESTIVAL

New Orleans Automobile Club Announces Three Days' Program for City's Celebration in February.

OFFER FINE PRIZES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans Automobile Club has made the announcement that a three days' automobile speed carnival will be given in New Orleans on Feb. 20, 21 and 22, during the Mardi Gras festivities, when the city entertains by far its largest crowds of the year. The famous fair grounds track will be used.

Twelve events have been placed on the program, including a 24-hour race for which a silver cup of considerable value will be the prize to the winner, in addition to cash prizes to the placed drivers. On the first day, Feb. 20, there will be five events—three at five miles each and two at 20 miles. At night the 24-hour race will begin, ending on Sunday evening. On the final day, Monday, two more five-mile events, the Louisiana championship and a 50-mile race will make up the program.

Foreign Racers Expected to Enter.
The New Orleans Club expects that many manufacturers will take advantage of the opportunity to show their cars in competition at the beginning of the southern selling season. The recent Savannah races aroused great interest in automobile racing all through the South.

The fair grounds track is one mile in circumference. It will be banked on each turn for the races and will be thoroughly scraped and oiled in ample time for the speed tests. It is said that several prominent entries in the 24-hour race have been made, including a number of the type of light cars that were seen in the Georgia race of Nov. 23. There is also the promise of two or three foreign racers in the event.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS DATES.

Dates for the international lawn tennis tournament on the Riviera have been announced. The series will open at Monte Carlo, where the meeting starts on the Condaminé courts Feb. 22. The Mentone meeting will begin March 1 at the Mentone Club. That at Nice begins March 8.

ASPINWALL ELECTED CAPTAIN.

At a meeting of the Harvard swimming team Monday night, T. G. Aspinwall '10, of Brookline, was elected captain in place of P. Withington, who resigned on account of the two-sport rule in order to row next spring.

SCHOOL NINE PLAYS HARVARD

Phillips Exeter Baseball Team Arranges Hard Schedule for Next Spring Ending With Andover Game.

EXETER, N. H.—The baseball schedule for next year's Phillips Exeter nine has been announced by Manager G. B. Cortelyou, Jr., as follows: April 14, Lowell Textile School; April 16, Yale freshmen; April 21, Bates; April 24, Mercedburg; April 30, Princeton freshmen; May 1, University of Maine; May 5, New Hampshire College; May 12, St. Anselm's College; May 15, Williston Seminary; May 19, Cushing Academy; May 22, Pennsylvania freshmen; May 26, Harvard, provisionally; May 29, Dean Academy; June 5, Andover.

The Harvard contest is put down as provisional. This is because it will not be played if the Harvard-Princeton series of two games ends in a tie. Should the game be cancelled, a practice game will be arranged between the college team and Phillips, to take place May 27.

Negotiations are now being carried on by the management to secure games for April 10, May 8 and June 2. The only contest to be played away from home will be the Harvard game, which will take place on Soldiers' Field, Cambridge. Captain Gratton, Pitcher Barnes, Catcher Dunn, Left Fielder Lewis and Wingate are the only members of last year's team to be candidates this year. N. J. Walsh is to have charge of the men. Exeter has not defeated her Andover rival on the diamond since 1904, when she won by a score of 2 to 1.

BRIARCLIFF RULES CHANGED.

NEW YORK.—Rules for the 1909 contest for the Briarcliff trophy have been changed again. The new rules provide a more extensive lot of requirements, including a maximum stroke. After a great deal of discussion of all phases of the subject it was decided to adopt the following conditions for next year's race: Maximum bore of 4 to 5 inches, maximum stroke of 6 inches, minimum weight of 2300 pounds and a minimum wheel base of 118 inches. The cylinder regulations named apply to four-cylinder engines and equivalents for both dimensions in motors of greater or less number of cylinders will be figured out by the technical committee.

RANKS TRAVERS FIRST.

Jerome D. Travers is given first place in the ranking of the golfers of this country for 1908 by Mr. H. L. Fitzpatrick. His ranking is: J. D. Travers, New York; W. J. Travis, New York; H. C. Egan, Louisville; H. H. Wilder, Boston; T. R. Fuller, Boston; J. G. Anderson, Boston; F. S. Douglas, New York; Fred Hornerhoff, New York; E. M. Byers, Pittsburgh; W. C. Powers, Jr., Pittsburgh; M. E. Phelps, Chicago; Kenneth Edwards, Chicago; P. W. Whittemore, Boston; W. K. Wood, Chicago; John M. Ward, New York and N. M. Whitney, New Orleans.

BOTH FAVORITES ARE DEFEATED

Yale Beats Harvard and Princeton Columbia in the Opening Matches of Intercollegiate Chess.

NEW YORK.—No intercollegiate chess tournament ever opened with as many surprises as did this year's which was begun Monday afternoon at the rooms of the West Side Republican Club. Yale met Harvard and Princeton played Columbia in the opening matches and in each case the favorite was defeated. Both Yale and Princeton won by the score of 2½ games to 1½.

The defeat of Blumberg of Columbia, who has a record of eight victories out of nine games played in three tournaments, by Stephens of Princeton, was the sensation of the day. This victory at the top board decided the issue in favor of Princeton. The three remaining games of this match were all drawn.

In the match between Yale and Harvard, C. Burgess won his game at the sixth table, and his brother made a draw at the fifth. J. R. Chandler also won for Yale at the last board. W. W. Parsley scored Harvard's only victory.

PRINCETON
L. W. Stephens... 1
J. W. Alexander... 1
J. L. Tietman... 1
H. R. Ferguson... 1
Total... 4
COLUMBIA
H. Blumberg... 0
H. Ramsdell... 0
H. Comstock... 0
P. R. Elasser... 0
Total... 0

Columbia had the white pieces on the odd number boards. The openings: 1, Philidor defence; 2, queen's pawn opening; 3, French defence; 4, king's bishop.

YALE
C. Burgess... 1
G. Burgess... 1
J. R. Chandler... 1
Total... 3
HARVARD
R. H. Greening... 0
R. S. Johnson... 0
W. W. Parsley... 0
P. P. Byerly... 0
Total... 0

Harvard had the white pieces on the odd number boards. The openings: Five, French defence; 6, queen's gambit declined; 7, queen's gambit declined; 8, double Ruy Lopez.

The pairings for the second round for this afternoon bring Columbia and Harvard together, while Yale will face Princeton, and are:

Columbia vs. Harvard—Blumberg, Greening, Ramsdell-Johnson, Comstock-Parsley and Elasser-Byerly.

Yale vs. Princeton—E. Burgess-Stephens, G. Burgess-Alexander, Joffe-Tietman and Chandler-Ferguson.

TECH FENCERS MEET TONIGHT.

A fencing tournament will be held at Technology gymnasium tonight by the Technology Fencing Club, in which all men may take part. The contestants will be divided into two divisions. A division will consist of experienced fencers and the B division will be made up of those less experienced. Fencers of each division will fight bouts and the winners of each will meet the winner in the other divisions.

LEAGUE GIVES UP ORGANIZATION.

The Interpreparatory League, which comprised the Roxbury Latin, Noble & Greenough, and Volkmann, has been disbanded on account of the superiority of the Roxbury Latin athletic teams.

Notes From the Field of Sports

Joseph Harris, formerly a pitcher for the Boston Americans, will be with the Providence club of the Eastern League next summer.

The members of the Harvard Union enjoyed a jiu jitsu performance by J. J. O'Brien, who gave President Roosevelt some lessons.

Cleveland seems to be the strongest club in any league so far as catchers are concerned. Clarke, Bemis, McGuire and Land make a strong combination.

More than 75 candidates for the English high class basketball teams have reported to Coach O'Reilly for practice. A school team will be organized after the holidays.

It is not probable that Noble & Greenough school will have a track team this winter, the authorities having decided to give their attention to the crew and baseball teams.

The Harvard University baseball team has been offered the use of the University of Virginia diamond during its southern trip. Practice games will be played with the Virginia nine.

A. Eicher has been elected captain of the Technology 1912 football team for next year. He won the annual contest against the sophomore class this fall by kicking a goal from the field.

Earl Oehl, who pitched for the Youngstown (O.) baseball team last year, has signed a contract with the Philadelphia Americans. He has a record of 112 strikeouts in 11 straight games.

The Montreal A. A. A. hockey team is to play a match with the team representing All-New York in the latter city Jan. 2. This will be the first international hockey match of the year.

ATLANTIC CITY LINKS CHANGED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Golfers who attend the spring tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club will find a greatly improved course. The old course is now being lengthened to more than 6000 yards, and many new hazards are being made to stiffen up the links as a test of golf. The old second hole is to become the fifth and the green is to be guarded by a wide water hazard. The sixth, formerly the third, is to be made an island green surrounded by a deep water hazard. The former fifth hole, 520 yards and known as Long Tom, will be extended to 585 yards, making it virtually impossible for all but very long drivers to reach the green in three shots.

The tests have been changed to give the opportunity to lengthen or shorten the distances by at least 10 feet on every hole. The order of play is to be entirely changed, the short holes to be placed in between the long ones to relieve if possible the congestion on big days and at the semi-annual tournaments.

Lacrosse is to be played at Annapolis this spring and a schedule is now being prepared. Games are expected with Stevens, Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Lehigh and other college teams.

The City Athletic Club of New York has leased a house on West Fifty-fourth street. This is the new club which has been formed in that city. There is \$150,000 in the treasury to start with.

B. E. Riley, ex-captain of the Andover and Yale 1910 baseball teams, has signed to play with the Chicago Americans next year. Last year he played second base for the Haverhill Eastern League Club.

The Rock Ridge Hall basketball team is playing a remarkably strong game this year. It has not yet been defeated and lost but two games last year, when it met the strongest preparatory schools in Greater Boston.

The Grand National Curling Club of America has decided upon its winter schedule of games. The first contest will be between the North and South of Scotland teams on Van Cortlandt Park lake, in New York, Jan. 2.

Percy Smallwood and Dorando Pietri have been matched to run a Marathon race at the St. Louis Coliseum Jan. 11.

Williams and Princeton will meet tonight in the St. Nicholas rink, New York, in the first intercollegiate hockey match of the year.

Feb. 13 is the date of the Columbia University indoor games to be held in New York. These games are noted for the many college entries and they offer a good chance to get an idea of the comparative worth of the candidates for the dual meets which come in May.

WILL NOT JOIN MAJOR LEAGUES

SAN FRANCISCO.—The mission of President Pulliam of the National League and President B. B. Johnson of the American League to California in an effort to get the California state league to come into the National agreement has not been successful. While the "outlaws" were willing to accept the proposition of protection under the national agreement, they claimed the right to have the absolute disposal of players in their league. On this matter the peace negotiations failed.

On his way back East President Pulliam will make a trip to Fresno, where he will have a talk with Frank Chance to try to straighten out his affairs with President Murphy of the Chicago club.

KELLEY'S RELEASE APPROVED.

NEW YORK.—The National League of Baseball Clubs has approved the following releases: By Boston, unconditionally, Joe Kelley; by Brooklyn, unconditionally, P. J. Donovan; by Pittsburgh, to Kansas City, William P. Shannon.

AMERICAN TRADE IMPORTS DECLINE AND EXPORTS RISE

United States Buying in a Cheap Market and Selling On High Price Level—Contrast With Last Year.

TRADE VOLUME LESS

That the United States is buying in a cheap market and selling in a high-priced one is the encouraging news from the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, whose annual report is just issued.

Falling prices for imports and rising prices for exports are declared to be characteristic of the foreign trade of the country in the fiscal year 1908.

This is especially true of the manufacturers' material imported and the foodstuffs exported. In manufacturers' materials, whether raw or partly manufactured, the average prices for the year are materially lower than those for the preceding year, and were also much lower at the end of the fiscal year than at the beginning of the year.

Contrast in Prices.

The average prices in June this year, compared with those of 12 months previous, were: Hemp per ton in 1908, \$141.02, in 1907 \$174.78; manila in 1908 \$137.74, in 1907 \$202.01; sisal in 1908 \$106.20, in 1907 \$152.57; goatskins per pound in 1908 24.5 cents, in 1907 31 cents; cattle hides in 1908 10.9 cents, in 1907 15.4 cents; india rubber per pound in 1908 56 cents, in 1907 67.1 cents; raw silk per pound in 1908 \$3.23, in 1907 \$4.63; pig tin per pound in 1908 27 cents, in 1907 39.1 cents; clothing wool per pound in 1908 17 cents, in 1907 25.7 cents.

Decline in Quantity.

The decline in the total value of imports is due in a considerable degree to this falling off in prices, though in many cases there is an actual decline in

quantity. This is particularly true in manufacturers' raw materials, which show a marked decline in prices per unit of quantity, the decline in value being thus much greater than that in quantity.

In fibers, for example, the fall in value is from \$42,000,000 in 1907 to \$35,000,000 in 1908, a decrease of 16 per cent, while in quantity the fall is from 312,983 tons to 303,484 tons, a decline of but 3 per cent.

In india rubber the fall in value of imports is from \$59,000,000 in 1907 to \$36,500,000 in 1908, a decline of 38 per cent; but the fall in quantity is only from 77,000,000 pounds to 62,000,000 pounds, a decline of but 20 per cent.

In hides and skins the fall in value of imports is from \$83,000,000 to \$55,000,000, a decline of 34 per cent, while in quantity the fall is from 371,000,000 pounds to 283,000,000 pounds, a decline of but 24 per cent.

In pig copper the value of imports fell from \$39,000,000 to \$24,000,000, a decline of 40 per cent, and the quantity from 198,000,000 pounds to 145,000,000 pounds, a decline of 27 per cent.

In pig tin the value of the imports fell from \$38,000,000 to \$25,000,000, a decline of 30 per cent, while the quantity fell from 96,000,000 pounds to 77,000,000 pounds, a decline of 20 per cent.

In raw wool, the value of the imports fell from \$41,500,000 in 1907 to \$23,500,000 in 1908, a decline of 44 per cent, while the quantity fell from 204,000,000 pounds to 126,000,000 pounds, a decline of 38 per cent.

Foodstuffs Kept Up.

Foodstuffs do not share, as a rule, in the decline in values, either as to imports, which is characteristic of manufacturers' materials. The average import price of coffee in 1908 was 7.6 cents; in 1907, 7.9 cents; of raw sugar not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, in 1908, 2.38 cents per pound, in 1907, 2.11 cents; tea per pound in 1908, 17.3 cents; in 1907, 16.11 cents.

In manufacturers' materials the following average prices for the two contrasted years are shown: Fibers, in 1908, \$117 per ton, in 1907, \$135; hides and skins, in 1908, 19.3 cents per pound, in 1907, 22.5 cents; india rubber 'A' 1908, 58.8 cents per pound, in 1907, 66 cents; raw silk, in 1908, \$4.13 per pound, in 1907, \$4.20; clothing wool per pound, in 1908, 22.5 cents, in 1907, 26 cents; combing wool, in 1908, 27 cents, in 1907, 30 cents; carpet wool, in 1908, 14.5 cents, in 1907 15 cents.

BUREAU EDUCATES SOUTHERN FARMER TO EMPLOY MULES

"One-Animal" Crop Raisers Get Better Results With Two Under U. S. Department Instruction.

POLITICAL CHANGE

WASHINGTON.—One of the most fascinating stories to come out of that camp of enthusiasts, the department of agriculture, is that relating how the one-mule farmers of the South are being transformed into two-mule farmers. It is a story rosy with promise and bound to be national in its effects. And it is one of the potent reasons for Mr. Taft's belief that in 1912 he will carry some of the southern states.

The major general of this movement for the education of the farmers of the South is S. A. Knapp of Louisiana. Knapp was an ordinarily prosperous individual in one of the middle western states when he happened to visit the great swamp belt facing the Gulf of Mexico and to perceive the possibilities there concealed. He bought an area of the swamp for about four cents an acre, drained it, devoted it to rice culture, and then found it worth at least \$200 an acre in any man's money. Today he is a millionaire and his example in reclaiming swamps was so freely followed that he became convinced that the southern people needed nothing but a good example to take care of themselves.

At this point he and Secretary Wilson came together, with the result that this rich and successful man agreed to devote some years of his life to the education of the one-mule farmer of the South, and to do it by example. He organized in the department of agriculture what he called the "Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work," and with it has been causing a revolution. He has sent agents through the South to show a few of the farmers in each

community how to farm. It was often a hard struggle to induce them to try, because, like many other people, they believed they already knew it all. But the inevitable effect, where one did adopt enlightened methods, was that he became a marked man because of the size of his crops and the money he was making. And presently his example was followed by the neighbors and all became prosperous and highly disposed to think well of the Republican administration at Washington.

What One Man Says.

It should be worth while for northern people to know how the southerners feel about this educational movement. Here is a short speech by an Alabama planter delivered at a public meeting in that state not long ago. There were many other speeches of like tenor, but this one is selected because of its brevity:

"I was born in a cotton field and have worked cotton on my farm for more than 40 years. I thought no one could tell me anything about raising cotton. I had usually raised one half a bale to the acre, and supposed that was all the cotton there was in the soil for one season. The demonstration agent came along and wanted me to try his plan on two acres. Not to be contrary, I agreed, but did not believe what he told me.

"However, I tried my best to do as he said, and at the end of the year had a bale and a half to the acre on the two acres worked his way, and a little over a third of a bale on the land worked my way. You could have knocked me down with a feather. This year I have a bale and a half on my whole farm. If you do not believe it I invite you to go down and see. Yes, sir, as a good cotton planter I am just one year old."

Depends On His Mules.

In most of the southern states the average farmer works with one mule and one of the first things the department agents try to teach them is that it does not pay to fool around in that way. "We have to teach them," says Mr. Knapp, "that the earning capacity of a man on the farm is almost exactly in proportion to the number of mules or horses he can keep employed. This is startlingly true outside of rice, sugar cane and garden trucking. In North Dakota each farm worker has five horses, cultivates 135 acres, and earns \$755 a year. In Iowa the average keeps four horses busy, tills 80 acres, and earns \$611 a year. In Alabama each farm laborer works three-fifths of a mule, tills 15 acres, and earns \$143 a year."

U. S. IS TOLD HOW TO GET BUSINESS WITH CANADIANS

Send Personal Representatives Into Field Against Competitors, Urges Consul-General at Ottawa.

CHANCES FOR TRADE

OTTAWA, Ont.—In discussing the trade conditions in Canada, Consul-General John G. Foster declares that American business men should take advantage of the present opportunity to increase their exports to this country and send personal representatives into the field armed with modern methods to compete with foreign manufacturers. During the last fiscal year the United States sent 58.6 per cent of the total imports to Canada, compared with 26.5 per cent shipped by the United Kingdom, which was the nearest competitor. The consul-general asserts that this proportion for the States can be greatly increased.

Finds Trade Increase.

The total trade for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, aggregated \$647,389,291, of which \$358,373,685 was imports and \$289,016,606 exports. Compared with the preceding fiscal year there was an increase of \$25,818,940 in the total trade, of which imports contributed \$18,008,940.

"Canadians must be shown the goods first hand rather than through the office of a middleman, and if they are satisfactory the price is immaterial," continues the official telling how to gain business. Among other things he says: "The imports into Canada for the calendar year of 1907, according to the Canadian government returns, aggregated \$372,825,363, an increase over the

preceding year of \$52,758,125. Of this amount the United States shipped goods valued at \$222,582,510, a gain of \$26,455,531 over the previous year.

Canadians Seek Business.

"The Canadian government makes proportionately a greater effort by direct expenditure to increase foreign trade than almost any other government. The new commercial agreement with France, under which Canadian agricultural machinery and other articles will enjoy special tariff privileges, has led to preparations for an increase in the production of such manufacturing in Canada.

"The Illinois Manufacturers Association reports that 122 of the leading concerns in the United States have established branch plants in Canada and others are planning to locate here.

Immigration Aids Canada.

"The immigration from the United States to the Northwest provinces has been a large factor in their recent development. The construction of railways and waterways in Canada recently has contributed materially to the wonderful growth of the country. The duty on coal has retarded manufacturing, and last year the United States shipped 2,736,332 tons of anthracite coal to Canada."

In a report of the royal commission recently presented to Parliament it was held that in view of the increased cost of living an augmentation of salaries was justifiable.

Demand Is Growing.

Consul Jones of Winnipeg says: "American goods are extensively advertised in the Northwest countries by the immigrants from the United States, and to meet the constantly growing demand American manufacturers are establishing branches and sending solicitors through the outlying districts. Each year the competition becomes keener, for the Canadian makers are improving their implements." "The forest reserves are attracting considerable attention of Americans," says Consul Botkins of New Brunswick, "and the recent agitation in the United States regarding the destruction of the forests has awakened the Canadians to the conditions. They realize that the work of preservation must begin at once."

ATOMIC THEORY SECRET OF AGES

The More Complex the Conditions Revealed, the More Complicated Will the Explanations Become

CANADA RUNNING
RAILWAY THROUGH
NORTHWEST WILDS

J. J. Sullivan Discusses in an Interesting Way His Surveying Experience There for Transcontinental Railway.

GREAT ENTERPRISE

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, a railroad surveyor, who for 13 years has been in the employ of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk-Pacific railroads in British Columbia, was in Buffalo a short time ago visiting his brother, County Attorney Thomas A. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan had many interesting experiences to relate of frontier life in the great wilderness of Northwestern Canada.

The Canadian government is building another transcontinental railway, stretching from New Brunswick on the Atlantic to Prince Rupert on the Pacific Ocean, and trains are expected to operate over the entire line in about four years.

Great Railway Project.

The section on which Mr. Sullivan has been working for about a year is between Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, to Prince Rupert in British Columbia, a distance of about 800 miles. This line will go through wilds never inhabited by white men and where game of all kinds still abounds.

After leaving Edmonton, the railroad pierces the Rocky Mountain range at Yellow Head Pass, and continues through Fort George in British Columbia, following the Fraser River for hundreds of miles, says the Buffalo Courier. The Fraser River valley is from half a mile to three miles in width and heavily wooded.

A Surveyor's Experience.

Mr. Sullivan was one of the surveying party which blazed the way through this wilderness for the railroad that is to follow. During the summer months the party of 22 traveled by canoe down the Fraser, as there is no such thing as a land highway in that part of the country. In winter with the snow about three feet deep on the level in the forests the surveyors traveled by snowshoes and dog sleds. They lived in tents like the Indians, depending also for all their fresh meat on the game they shot and the fish caught in the rivers and lakes.

Men Fared Well.

The men fared sumptuously every day, for they had not only the fresh meat, but the stored foods supplied them by the railroad company.

Among the wild animals still plentiful in that part of British Columbia are moose, caribou, beaver and wolverine. The Fraser River, long famous for its salmon, was also an abundant source of food for the railroad party, and the numerous small lakes are teeming with other fish.

Away from Civilization.

"We were shut out from civilization from May until October this year," said Mr. Sullivan, "and during all that time didn't receive any mail or see a newspaper."

"On our trip back it took us 18 days' steady travel by canoe and stage to reach civilization. During that time we sailed 300 miles by canoe and about 180 miles by stage coach. The new railroad is going to open up an immense and fertile agricultural country in Alberta and the neighboring provinces of Canada. The valleys of British Columbia are also rich, but the mountainous region is of course of no use for farming."

CHINESE MENACE
YANKES ABROAD

HONGKONG—American, British, German and other foreigners are barricaded on the island of Shamen, constantly menaced by hordes of embittered Chinese. The British warship Hart is on its way to Canton, but it is feared that there will be a general anti-foreign uprising before the ship can reach the port.

The feeling against the foreigners, the result, it is said, of kicking by a Portuguese watchman on the steamer Falsch of a Chinese coolie.

A battalion of infantry is being kept in readiness here, and the British cruiser, Astrea, has steamed up to respond to any call for immediate assistance.

KING EDWARD'S
SPEECH IS READ

LONDON—The King's speech read by the Lord Chancellor today, at the adjournment of Parliament until February 16, declared there was reason to believe that wise, conciliatory counsels would prevail in the Balkans.

The King admitted that India is disturbed by a conspiracy against lives of English residents and British rule which necessitated exceptional legislation. He said he hoped for the speedy restoration of the goodwill of the colonial dependencies.

As proof of the increasing friendship between the English and Americans, the King laid stress upon the cordiality of the reception to the American fleet in Australian waters and expressed his own gratification at the visit of the fleet.

SILVER NEAR HALIFAX, N. S. HALIFAX, N. S.—A good vein of silver is reported to have been discovered at Musquodoboit. Miss Bessie Dunbar has taken up 230 mining areas and an effort will be made to work the mine.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK PLAN
URGED ON BY POPULAR WAVE

Numerous Letters Received by U. S. Representatives Requesting Information on Bill Indicates Question Is One of the Main Issues of the Day for People.

Facts On Proposed
Postal Savings Bank

1. Encourages thrift.
2. Makes better citizens.
3. Keeps money in circulation.
4. Security assured by backing of U. S. government.
5. Punching slip does away with complicated bookkeeping.
6. Will draw out \$500,000,000 hoard of people.

WASHINGTON—The question of a postal savings bank is becoming one of the issues of the day with the American people and needs no further evidence than the number of communications showered upon members of Congress by their constituents.

Numerous correspondents are writing to their representatives for copies of the bill which proposes such a scheme, thereby showing a disposition to study the question. It is likely that this bill will form the basis of whatever Congress may do with this subject at the next session.

Collect Much Information.

During the first session of the 60th Congress in 1907 a number of bills were introduced providing for the establishment of postal savings banks, the proposition receiving the support of the administration. Postmaster-General Meyer collected a vast amount of information, which was presented to the committee on post-offices and post-roads. The report of this committee is conceded to present the strongest array of facts, figures and arguments in favor of such a system that ever was collated.

The Burton bill, while following in most of its provisions the line of other proposed bills, differs in one material detail, which its advocates assert embodies the working strength of the whole system.

Abolishes Book-keeping.

It does away with book-keeping—the flaw of other proposed systems—and substitutes therefor the postal savings certificate as evidence of deposit. Putting aside the day-book and cumbersome ledger, even the small pass-book of the depositor, and thereby eliminating a mass of clerical labor that might easily swamp a small post-office, it equips each postmaster with a punch and an easily adjustable set of certificates with coupon attachments, the whole system basically the same as the transfers given on street-cars. By means of this the depositor can make his deposit of \$1 or \$100, receive his evidence of the transaction, which simultaneously is made part of the records of the department, in scarcely more time than is consumed in selling a stamp. It would be a quicker process than procuring a money order, and as inviolably safe when completed.

By means of figures arranged in scale

formation, the punch records the amount of the deposit upon the certificate, and as the figures on the successive slips are so arranged as to "register," the amount of the yearly interest is punched upon two signature cards—which are filed, one at the office of deposit, the other with the department in Washington—while the due-date of interest and the amount of deposit are punched on two interest coupons, one maturing six months, the other a year, from the date of deposit. Each set of slips necessary to record one transaction is contained in a little book with a stub from which they can be torn, the stub being retained by the postmaster. The slips are intended to be about the size of United States paper money and are sufficiently durable; their life is only a year. Interest-computing is automatic.

Develop Emergency Circulation.

The certificate feature is not new or peculiar to the Burton bill. A few years ago it was embodied in a bill presented to Congress, but that certificate had the fatal flaw of inflexibility. It could not be varied at will, in an instant, to suit the varying needs and conditions of individual depositors. Like a coupon bond, it was made to be issued only for fixed amounts.

If the bill, or a similar one, should become a law, and the postal savings system should realize the hope expressed by Postmaster-General Meyer when he made his now celebrated remark, "I feel we are going to get out eventually through the postal savings banks, if established, \$500,000,000 of new money, which has lost its function," the business asset of the country that would be developed would equal the amount of emergency circulation provided for in the Aldrich-Vreeland bill passed by the last session of Congress.

The committee on post-offices and post-roads declared in its exhaustive report regarding postal savings banks: "Such a system would make it possible for 100 people to save their earnings, where one does now, and would make it impossible for any depositor to ever lose a cent. This would encourage and stimulate saving, which would make every depositor a better citizen."

The education of a large part of the American people is defective on the subject of saving. In the minds of a considerable class banking is surrounded with mystery, not altogether unminged with suspicions of charity. Until they have had some schooling in that direction they cannot be induced to open a bank account. Consequently their savings are hoarded and withdrawn from trade channels.

The history of postal savings banks abroad shows that such an institution tends to make a nation of investors of a people. It would carry banking facilities to myriads of people who are too busy or too remote to seek the banks.

TIBETAN PONTIFF
SHORN OF POWER

PEKIN—The Dalai Lama of Tibet, the supreme pontiff of the Buddhist faith, has left Peking for his capital, and his departure marks the beginning of the end of his four years of wandering over northern China.

The ruler of Tibet returns to Lhasa, shorn of his temporal authority; in the future he will be regarded as a mere ecclesiastic, pledged to support whatever reforms China desires to carry out in his country. He will not be permitted to communicate with the throne except through the Chinese commissioner, the amban, stationed at Lhasa.

There was a notable absence of ceremony in connection with his going. The position of the Dalai Lama has been very much weakened by his coming to Peking, where he has been received as a barbarian and humiliated accordingly. His religious practices have invited the contempt of both Chinese and foreigners.

DEMOCRACY "IS"
ALIVE, SAYS BRYAN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—William Jennings Bryan was in Pittsburgh Monday, having stopped off on his way to Uniontown, where he will be the guest at a dollar banquet. Mr. Bryan said: "It is too early to talk of platforms or candidates. But the Democratic party is very much alive. I am convinced of that."

Asked as to the selection of Senator Knox for secretary of state, Mr. Bryan said: "I don't care to discuss that now. There will, he other appointments I might be expected to discuss, if I begin, and I may not think as well of all Mr. Taft's selections as he does."

BIG GOLD DREDGING
COMPANY FORMED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The announcement was made in Dawson this week that American capitalists, in conjunction with local men, had organized a company with a capital of \$10,000,000 to dredge the Stewart and McQuesten rivers. The plan is to combine with the Yukon Gold Basin Company to install a power plant capable of driving 20 dredges.

These two companies already have a larger dredging area than the Guggenheims, and expect to rival them in the number of dredges operated.

MINISTER HAPPIER
THAN RICHER MEN

Brooklyn Pastor Says That Poor Preachers Do More With Little Than Any Other Class of Workers.

NEW YORK—The lot of the faithful pastor, though in poverty, is more fortunate than that of the rich business man, said Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, Monday, to the ministers at the Baptist ministers' conference.

Dr. Laws spoke on the subject, "An Old Preacher and His Friend," and made a plea for better provisions for the aged or worn-out ministers.

Two Lives Compared.

"Had we trained and worked for a business life, as we train and work for the ministry, and lived as economically as we have in the ministry," said Dr. Laws, "many of us could have accumulated fortunes ere this."

"I should like to know if there are any class of men on earth who get more out of the use of their money than the ministers. Show me any other class of men on earth with an average salary of \$12 per week who dress so well, live so well, educate their families so well, give so much, and save so much for a rainy day, and I will yield my point."

Sacrifices Rarely Realized.

"Business men rarely realize the sacrifices ministers make. I once tried to persuade a man of large possessions, who is making \$25,000 a year, to give up his business, and accept a position in our denominational work, which would bring him in \$2,500. He almost had a fit at the very suggestion."

"We do not envy our business classmates who have won fame or accumulated wealth, for in so doing they have had to forego the heavenly privileges which we have enjoyed. We do not want to be pitied, we are not objects of charity, and we are contented with our lot."

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

L. P. Emerson of Providence, a Harvard student in the class of 1911, was rescued from drowning in the Charles river Monday afternoon by a classmate named Boynton and two young boys about 13 years of age whose names were John Brown and Stephen McDonald. Emerson fell into the river through the ice and had it not been for the two boys close by he might have dragged his companion, Boynton, in with him.

AUTO CHAUFFEURS
FOUR SCORE YEARS
AGO WERE SPEEDY

The Driving of the First Quarter of the Last Century Was Just as Lively as It Is in These Days.

OBSTACLES IN WAY

Autoists who have been fined for speeding, stoned by irate farmers, persecuted by constables and separated from their money because of the death of some domestic animal whose value seemed to become double and treble that of its fellows which were not run over, may take comfort in knowing that their originals some 75 years ago passed through the same experiences—only more of them—exaggerated as they may sound, says the Philadelphia Record.

Auto Craze Last Century.

The first quarter of the 19th century developed an auto craze every bit as lively as that of today. In fact, in the 1820s and 1830s steam wagons, to run on common roads, turpicks and toll roads became so popular with the higher classes in England that the directors of stage coach companies and breeders of horses took alarm.

They used their influence to slip a number of bills through Parliament permitting toll roads to levy tolls designed to be prohibitive on steam carriages and wagons. The teamers were obliged to pay from five to ten times as much toll as was charged the largest six-horse stage coach.

Ran Under High Pressure.

The original chauffeurs were arrested on the slightest provocation, fined and imprisoned. Large piles of stone and huge heaps of gravel were placed on the roads to make the autos "bump the bumps" and farmers' boys were hired to hide behind hedges and stone the passing pioneers of the horseless carriage.

These early autos resembled the modern steam roller more than anything else, except that the two roller wheels were absent and four iron wheels were used—without tires, of course.

All these ancient pleasure steam rollers carried an amazingly high boiler pressure. The ordinary pressure might be 150 pounds to the square inch, but some of the crack autos, driven by their titled owners ran this up to 400 pounds. This was done to reach the unprecedented speed of 20 miles an hour.

Those pioneer automobilists built their own machines. They had none to show them the "why" and the "how." And they unhesitatingly straddled a steam kettle suspended from a springless frame, this kettle straining, throbbing and vibrating with the pressure never before dreamed of, and they drove this crude machine with the roughest kind of steering gear, controlling the direction of iron-tired wheels over rough country roads.

NEWS ITEMS FROM
GREATER BOSTON

Th resignation of more than a score of teachers of the public schools of Boston will be forced in June by the age limit adopted by the school board at its regular meeting Monday evening. The board adopted an age limit of 70 years and made a ruling that no teacher more than 40 years of age shall be taken into the service. The meeting was the last to be presided over by Chairman James J. Storrow, who completes six years' service with the board.

A proposition to change the name of Park square to Lincoln square has come up in the city government, and at the regular meeting of the board of aldermen an order calling for the change was passed. The Lincoln monument, which is situated in Park square, was unveiled in December, 1879.

Frederick P. Fish, former president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, was the speaker before the Wellesley Club at the monthly dinner and business meeting held at the Copple Square Hotel Monday evening. Mr. Fish's subject was "Industrial Education."

A commendation of the government of the city of Cambridge and a criticism of the government of the city of Boston was made by Richard H. Dana before the Cambridge Club at the regular dinner at Young's Hotel on Monday evening. Mr. Dana declared Cambridge is well governed, but that Boston is poorly governed and that what Boston needed was educated officials.

F. G. Lawrence of Kingsdale street, Dorchester, is hailed as one of the most active citizens of Boston for his age. Next Saturday he will celebrate his 80th birthday and yet he may be seen on the ice at Franklin Field every day that the skating is good. Mr. Lawrence is an old-time champion on skates and cuts figures on the ice that put to shame many of the younger skaters.

The Massachusetts Fish and Game Association held its regular midwinter dinner at the Parker House Monday evening and enjoyed an illustrated talk by William Lyman Underwood, who showed some of the most remarkable game pictures ever exhibited in this city. Arrangements were made for several interesting meetings during the winter. President Salem D. Charles presided.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

NEW ENGLAND

LACONIA, N. H.—Governor-elect Quinby has appointed the members of his staff.

MALDEN, Mass.—The carriage factory of Hancock & Reidy has been burned. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

BELMONT—Henry O. Underwood has voluntarily presented the town treasury with a check for \$100 in payment for the damage that he feels that he has done the roads with his automobile.

MARLBORO—Owing to the trouble over the removal of part of the Douglas factory from Brockton, guards have been placed over the property here.

DOMESTIC

CHICAGO—It is reported that a \$20,000,000 lumber merger is projected here.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Hughes has left to attend the dinner of the New England Society.

WASHINGTON—The new construction and repair bill will have general supervision of the building of all vessels.

WASHINGTON—Subscriptions for the inaugural fund have reached \$70,000. It is the purpose of the commission to raise \$100,000.

WASHINGTON—The Country Life Commission has arrived in this city to prepare its conclusions for presentation to the President.

WASHINGTON—Sir Horace Plunkett, the well-known agriculturalist of Dublin, Ireland, will eat luncheon with President Roosevelt today.

MINNEAPOLIS—President Roosevelt has sent word to President Cyrus Norup of the University of Minnesota urging him not to resign.

TRENTON, N. J.—A preliminary meeting has been held here for proposing a national commission for the protection of shell fish.

ST. LOUIS—Joint Receiver A. B. Stiekney of the Chicago Great Western Railway has resigned as receiver, but remains president of the road.

DOVER, N. H.—The Rev. A. E. Kenyon of Lowell has accepted the rectorship of the Washington Street Free Baptist Church in this city.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has presented the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Middletown with a 1000-pound bell.

WASHINGTON—Following the change of administration in Haiti, the resignation of Minister Leger at Washington will be forwarded this week to the new government.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Orville Wright will sail for Paris in about 10 days.

NEWMAN QUILTS
NEW YORK CENTRAL

President of Railroad Tenders Resignation to Take Effect February 1, But Will Remain a Director.

NEW YORK—W. H. Newman, president of the New York Central lines, tendered his resignation today at a meeting of the board of directors and on or about Feb. 1 he will retire from the position which he has held as president for almost 10 years.

He has considered this step for the past two years, but has deferred to the wishes of the board of directors, of which he is also a member, until such time as the system organization could be thoroughly cemented and placed in a perfect working order.

The important terminal improvement work which is going on in New York has been directly under his personal direction.

It is the hope of all interested as well as the understanding that Mr. Newman will be induced to remain as a director of the various New York Central lines as his advice and counsel is valued highly by his associates, owing to his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the various departments.

At a future meeting of the board of directors it is more than likely that Senior Vice-President W. C. Brown will be elected to succeed Mr. Newman.

Mr. Newman will continue his residence in New York, but on account of his 40 years' service in railroads, feels that he would not be possible for him to enjoy in the position requiring such close attention to the multitude of duties coming under his care as president of the central.

RARE BOOKS TO BE SOLD.

NEW YORK—Bibliophiles are watching the announcements for the sale of two much prized books from the fine J. C. Chamberlain collection soon to be made. One is the rare signed copy of "The Inevitable Trial" by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

GIFT OF MRS. PHOEBE HEARST.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Phoebe Hearst has given to the California state university museum of mines a series of photographs of the workings of the Anaconda mine in Montana.

where with his brother he will pass the winter, devoting his time to training men to operate the aeroplane.

TRENTON, N. J.—The International Smelting & Refining Company with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000 has been incorporated here. The new company will have plants in different parts of the United States and Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO—Rear Admiral Jewell has arrived here with very little money. His pockets were picked in New Orleans and all but a few dollars were taken.

FOREIGN

LONDON—It is reported that a royal commission is to consider woman suffrage.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao—Rioting against the government continues at Curacao.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—There are reports of an uprising of native chiefs in German Samoa.

LONDON—Queen Alexandra has sent a telegram of good cheer and sympathy to General Booth of the Salvation Army.

SYDNEY, C. B.—The Falco of Glasgow and the Kristina from Grimsby, two steamers long overdue, have arrived here.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad—Acting-President Gomez of Venezuela has ousted President Castro's cabinet and appointed a new one.

TOKIO—Both houses of the Japanese Diet have been formally opened. The Emperor's address will be delivered Dec. 25.

BERLIN—President Castro of Venezuela is said to be negotiating with German shipyards for the construction of several new warships.

LONDON—W. B. Parsons and Col. Millard Hunsicker, two Americans, have been elected directors of the Underground Electric Railways Company.

BERLIN—The Frankfort Zeitung says that Austria-Hungary is prepared to give Turkey \$200,000,000 as compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—It is said that the English insurance companies have agreed to settle all claims resulting from the earthquake and fire of Jan. 14, 1907.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Duma has adopted a bill for continuing the increase in the pensions of army officers authorized during the Russo-Japanese war.

ST. PIERRE, Miq.—The French cruiser Admiral Aube has sailed for New York, where she will await orders as to her movements in search of the overdue steamer Neustria.

STEEL MAKING
BEGINS AT GARY

HAMMOND, Ind.—The actual manufacture of steel at Gary, Ind., began Monday, when blast furnace No. 12 was blown in and the first step was taken in making the Calumet region one of the greatest iron and steel industrial centers in the world.

The \$25,000,000 mills are now in active operation and the work will be increased rapidly from now on until, it is estimated, 25,000 men will be employed in the giant plants.

WAGES REDUCED BY FIVE PER CENT

WORCESTER—Ten leading industries of this city, canvassed with a view to comparing the differences in wages paid last year at the beginning of the business depression and at present, report that an average reduction of 5 per cent is now being received by the employees, who number 13,200.

In exact figures, \$125,465 was paid out a year ago, and \$118,964 was paid last week. This is a reduction of \$6501.

The industries included in the canvass were the steel and wire manufacturers, loom works, leather manufacturers, corset works, envelope making, carpet manufacturing, grinding machinery makers, firearms and wall paper manufacturers and the metal trades. Of the 10 concerns three are paying more in wages than at this time last year.

KANGAROO TAILS ON MENU.

NEW YORK—To be in gastronomic fashion this year it will be necessary to order kangaroo at a hotel dinner. Two hundred of these animals have been imported by a large game dealer of the city and they are to appear on the menus of the leading hotels and restaurants during the holidays.

GILSEY HOUSE HAS A FIRE.

NEW YORK—Fire broke out in a room on the seventh floor of the Gilsey, Broadway and 29th streets, today, but was extinguished after a slight loss, most of which was from water. The origin of the fire is not known.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE IS GROWING.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin College has issued its catalogue. It shows an increased enrollment of 14 per cent, or 420 against 394 last year. Several new scholarships are announced.

TELEGRAPH OWNED
BY GOVERNMENT
OBJECT OF SOLONS

Old Operators in Congress Striving to Have House Committee Construct Short Experimental Line.

WOULD REDUCE COST

WASHINGTON—Will the United States go into the business of transmitting and delivering telegrams from city to city? This is a question over which a battle has already been fought in the committee on post-offices and post-roads of the House and a preliminary victory won for the forces who would have it answer "yes."

That the earnings of government-owned telegraph lines would wipe out the annual deficit of the postoffice is the contention of Representatives James McDermott of Chicago, W. J. Cary of Milwaukee and S. W. Smith of Michigan, all former telegraph men and experts of the keyboard. The measure which forms the basis of their fight in committee and which they have been striving to get before the House, provides for the construction of an experimental line between any two cities, to be operated in competition with the present commercial telegraph companies.

These congressmen believe that a 50-word message could be sent over a government line from New York to San Francisco for 25 cents. A 500-mile line, transmitting a 10-word message for 10 cents, would be, according to them, a money-making proposition. The plan is to have the wires run into the post-offices and have messages delivered by carriers.

Messrs. McDermott, Cary and Smith worked for the experimental line plan in committee last year, but were unable to get their measure past Chairman Jesse Overstreet of the committee on post-offices and post-roads. Representative Overstreet was opposed to the scheme and declined to give the measure a hearing. The advocates of the government line policy then took radical measures. They worked against Representative Overstreet in his district and effected his defeat. After his retirement next March they have hopes of being able to have their bill providing for the experimental line given a hearing.

A movement for cheaper telegraph rates has already made some progress. An instrument has been invented that under a severe test has developed a speed capacity of 1000 words a minute over a single wire. With this instrument the cost of sending a message across the continent is no greater than for a distance of 50 miles.

A few years ago some Chicago and Milwaukee capitalists built a line at a cost of \$14,000 to compete with the old established lines. In two years the enterprise had repaid the stockholders 90 per cent of the cost of construction. The tariff at first was 10 words for 10 cents; later it was made 10 words for 5 cents.

PATTON'S
SOLE-PROOF
FLOOR COATINGS

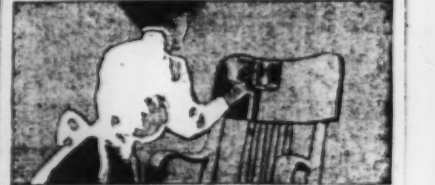
are made to resist heel knocks and scuffing. They give floors a high polish that lasts. Moreover, for every class of decorative work—for chairs and tables, for all kinds of furniture and interior woodwork, for oil-cloth and linoleum, they are unsurpassed. With the Sole-Proof Graining Outfit, even an amateur can produce charming natural wood effects.

Sole-Proof Floor Coatings are sold in ten colors by reputable retailers whose business existence depends upon the quality of their wares.

FREE SAMPLE—Write for beautiful color card and booklet and if you enclose 10c to cover packing and postage, we will send a free sample can—enough to finish a chair.

PATTON PAINT CO.

341 Lake Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Nuyler's
A BOX OF OUR
DELICIOUS

TEN GREAT NATIONS OF WORLD NEARING "SEA PRIZE" CODE

America, Great Britain and Japan Differ but Slightly on Proposed Rules to Govern Warfare Matters.

BLOCKADE METHODS

LONDON.—The contentions and arguments of the 10 powers represented at the international maritime conference which is deliberating on a code for prize court regulation are voluminous. Among the views submitted by the American delegates which agree in a majority of cases with those of the British and Japanese, are the following:

Warships of the United States of America can seek asylum during war in a neutral port, subject to the limitations prescribed by the port authorities and the relative number of belligerent warships admissible to the port at any given moment.

This relief can be used to escape from the enemy, to escape storm, to procure provisions or to refit ships so that she can continue her voyage in safety to the nearest port of her own country.

Such ships must conform to the regulations of the port authorities regarding length of stay and interval to be observed before going to sea in pursuit of an enemy or after departure of an enemy's ship.

In the section relating to the exemption from capture of hospital ships, it is suggested that such ships should give succor and assistance to the wounded, sick and shipwrecked of the belligerents, without distinction of nationality.

Merchant ships, yachts or neutral vessels carrying or picking up belligerent wounded, sick or shipwrecked, should not be captured on account of such acts, but should still be subject to capture for any violation of neutrality they may have committed.

The American views also contain proposals as to contraband and the methods of blockading which are similar to those put forward by Great Britain in a more extensive manner.

The right to search a merchant ship when under convoy of a neutral warship, on which Great Britain differs from all other powers, is pressed in the British statement. It is held that a neutral ship should not be entitled to resist search by a belligerent warship on the ground that she is under convoy of a warship of her own nationality. Forceful resistance by her or by the neutral warships should be ground for condemnation of both ship and cargo.

On this point alone the Japanese view differs from the British.

Japan holds "a neutral vessel under convoy of a vessel of war of her own nationality is exempt, except in cases of grave suspicion, from a belligerent visit or search, if the commander of the convoy make a declaration in writing to the effect that the vessel under convoy has no contraband on board, is not engaged in an attempt to violate a blockade, is not performing unneutral service for the other belligerent and that the ship's papers are in order and complete."

COLONIAL WARS SOCIETY ELECTS

The Society of Colonial Wars, at its annual election at Young's Hotel, elected the following officers:

Governor, Joseph Grafton Minot; deputy-governor, Nathaniel Johnson Rust; lieutenant-governor, Gen. Francis Henry Appleton; secretary, Edward Webster McGlen; deputy-secretary, Walter Kendall Watkins; treasurer, Charles Sherburne; registrar, Paul Mascarene Hubbard; historian, Barrett Wendell; genealogist, Walter Kendall Watkins; chancellor, Charles Upham Bell; surgeon, Dr. Charles Montville Green; chaplain, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence; gentlemen of the council, Charles Henry Taylor Jr., Henry Morton Lovering, Edwin Sanford Crandon, Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, John Henry Brooks, Daves Eliot Farness, Desmond Fitz Gerald, William Crowninshield Endicott and Roger Wolcott; membership committee, Walter Kendall Watkins, William Wallace Lunt, Charles French Read, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow and Boylston Adams Beal; delegates, Joseph Grafton Minot, Gen. Francis Henry Appleton, Walter Kendall Watkins, Edward Tobey Barker and James Atkins Noyes; alternates, Hon. Curtis Guild Jr., Hon. Eben Sumner Draper, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Charles Sumner Hamlin and Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A.

An address was given by the Rev. Charles Edward Park of the First Church in Boston. His subject was "Dr. Samuel Fuller of Plymouth in New England."

LLOYD-GEORGE DENOUNCES VETO

LIVERPOOL.—David Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, addressing a meeting here from which suffragists were rigorously excluded, denounced the veto of the Liberal bills by the House of Lords, and predicted that the country would "shatter the throne of King Lansdowne," who had usurped the sovereignty which "no king had claimed since Charles I."

With regard to old age pensions, the chancellor said he could find the money needed "without taxing anybody's bread or interfering with any productive industry."

LABOR CONTENT IN COAL TRADE

Board of Conciliation Established by Anthracite Strike Commission Reports on the Three Years' Work.

NEW YORK.—A "clean docket" is the report of the board of conciliation established by the anthracite strike commission to settle disputes between mine operators and their workers. A report covering the first three years of its work has just been issued.

About 150 complaints were submitted in the three years. Of these 14 were pending at the end of the third year, leaving 136 disposed of, and 74 were "not sustained" or "withdrawn," 11 were "sustained," eight were "partially sustained or compromised" and 14 were settled through the influence of the board.

Nine grievances, submitted by men who thought employment had been unjustly refused them, were not sustained, but the board recommended that employment be given to them. Of the 20 grievances passed upon by an umpire four were sustained.

GOVERNOR-ELECT CHOOSSES STAFF

LACONIA, N. H.—Henry B. Quincy, governor-elect of New Hampshire, announced the members of his staff Monday as follows:

Adjutant-general, Harry B. Cilley, Manchester; colonels, Elmer L. Tilton, Laconia; Isaac Van Horn, Holderness; George B. Leighton, Dublin; Reginald B. Stevenson, Exeter; W. Robert Brown, Berlin; Richard P. Goodell, Antrim; Arthur J. Pierce, Bennington, and Charles C. Goss, Dover.

HARVARD STUDENTS REGRET LOSING PROFESSOR OF GREEK

Noted Instructor and Author Resigns From University Faculty After Loyal Service of Twenty-Four Years.

Students and faculty alike regret the resigning of Prof. John Williams White, for 24 years professor of Greek at Harvard University and whose resignation is to take effect Sept. 1, 1909. He became connected with Harvard in 1874, when he accepted a position as a tutor in Greek, and was made assistant professor in 1877.

Professor White has compiled several textbooks, some of which are considered standards throughout this country. He also has written many monographs on archeological and philological subjects. In 1868 he received his degree of A. B. from Ohio Wesleyan University and continued his studies for two years at the University of Berlin. Later he studied further at Harvard, from which he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1877. In 1896 Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and Cambridge, Eng., gave him the title of Litt. D. in 1890. He has held many honorary positions. His retirement will be severely felt in the graduate department of Harvard.

St. Paul Landmark Is Being Razed



THE HOTEL WINDSOR, ST. PAUL, MINN., DURING ITS DEMOLITION. This Old Hostelry Was Once the Minnesota Political Headquarters and United States Senators and Others Have Been Named in Its Rooms.

SAINT PAUL, Minn.—The old Hotel Windsor, an ancient landmark and in its day the political headquarters of Minnesota, is crumbling foot by foot under the picks and pinch bars of the construction crews, and another famous hostelry is but a memory. United States senators have been named at banquets held within its walls, and for a quarter of a century under "Colonel" Monfort,

it was the rallying point for public men in the Northwest.

Its old-fashioned rooms have sheltered many distinguished men and the destinies of political campaigns have been guided from behind its doors. Under its hospitable roof in the old days one was sure to find those of prominence who were sought. It was the common meeting place between the business men

and professional men of the East and West who met in Saint Paul to decide their personal matters.

On the same site the foundation work for a new \$1,000,000 structure is going on. The new hotel will be 11 stories in height, with a roof garden overlooking the Mississippi, and a sub-basement bathskeller hewn out of the solid sand rock on which the foundations will rest.

UNDER THE ROOF OF THIS OLD HOTEL MANY GREAT MEN HAVE LIVED IN DAYS GONE BY. NEW PLACE TO COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS WILL BE BUILT ON ITS SITE.

ST. MARY CANALS' FREIGHT DECREASE

Notwithstanding Bad Business This Year Tonnage Was More Than Double That Through the Suez.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—St. Mary's ship canals this year had 41,200,000 tons of freight traffic, a considerable falling off from last year, which was a record-breaking year. This commerce has shown a decrease every month this year, until at the close of navigation the falling off amounts to approximately 17,000,000 tons. The canal traffic, coteu up 51,751,080 tons in 1906, and 44,270,680 tons in 1905.

Notwithstanding the decrease in traffic this season, the great marine highway connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, retains the distinction of being much the busiest waterway of its kind in the world. The net tonnage of the vessels passing through the ship canals of St. Mary's this year is more than twice as great as that through Suez and more than five times as great as that through the Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel canal.

"LOCK" CANAL BEST, SAYS TAFT

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President-elect Taft has reiterated his belief that the lock system for the Panama canal is the best and declares that he is not going to Panama with any idea of abandoning the present construction for the sea level plan.

The Taft family moved into permanent winter quarters Monday at the Terrett cottage. Mr. Taft denied the rumor that he had selected H. D. Stinson, U. S. district attorney in New York, for the attorney-generalship. It is believed here that George W. Wickersham of New York is still in the lead for this post.

RESTORE SILVER TO GOLD BASIS IS AIM OF SENATOR

Letter From Teller of the Aldrich Currency Commission to London Binetallist Seems to Indicate Action

BOARD IS OPPOSED

NEW YORK.—Bankers and financiers throughout the world are today discussing the plan to issue circulating notes secured by silver if the government of India will cooperate.

The plan is intimated to be under consideration by the Aldrich currency commission, according to a financial weekly printed in Paris called L'Economiste Europeen, which publishes a letter from Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado to Morvon Frewen, the well known binetallist of London.

Teller Favors Notes.

In his letter Senator Teller is quoted as saying that he is personally in favor of the issue of small notes of limited legal tender secured by silver, but that since the purchase of silver to secure such notes would advance the price of the metal to a figure where the government of India might decide to melt down its rupees and sell the metal, it is necessary for the currency commission here to know what the attitude of the Indian government would be.

The possibility that the Aldrich commission had been in any way considering the issue of notes secured by silver, thus bringing up again the old silver question, set bankers in the financial district to investigating the situation.

Commissioners Issue Denial.

Inquiries made by bankers to ascertain whether Senator Teller's negotiations with Mr. Frewen had the sanction of the entire Aldrich commission developed the contrary to be the case. From members of the commission the following statement was obtained:

"The commission knows nothing of Senator Teller's correspondence with Mr. Frewen. Mr. Teller is acting absolutely independently and alone."

"No proposition to issue such notes has ever come before the commission for discussion, and if it had it would not have been entertained."

"It must be remembered that there are 18 men on the commission and that there are, or were in the beginning, almost as many views regarding the things to be done by it. Gradually the work is narrowing down to proposals with which there will probably be essential agreement in the end."

"How ill-placed any worry over Senator Teller's letter may be better understood when it is remembered that both the senator and Mr. Frewen are and always have been ardent champions of the cause of silver."

HEAD OF VETERANS NAMES HIS AIDES

HARTFORD, Ct.—The names of additional aides-de-camp on his staff has been announced in general orders issued by Charles W. Newton of this city, commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, as follows:

New York, William H. Johnson, Brooklyn; Nevada, D. L. Dickerson, Carson City; Governor of the state, North Carolina, Stephen O. Smith, Asheville; Alaska, Bernard Goss, Fairbanks; Hawaii, George A. Seyde, Honolulu.

The per capita tax for the coming year will be 25 cents, it is announced.

BAY STATE FISHER TO SEEK MACKEREL IN IRISH WATERS

Changes in Conditions Governing Fishing Off U. S. Coast Determines Captain Jacobs of Gloucester.

EXPECTS BIG CATCH

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Changes in the conditions governing mackerel fishing off the American coast have led to the announcement that Capt. Sol Jacobs, probably the most famous fishing skipper who ever sailed out of Gloucester, will try his luck on the Irish fishing grounds.

He will probably pursue the early spring and summer fishing in his usual haunts, then early in July give up his craft and with four or five experienced mackerel fishermen he will set sail for England, charter an English rig and embark for the scene of the mackerel fisheries off the Irish coast.

Boon to Ireland.

This venture promises to be of the greatest benefit to the fishermen of the west coast of Ireland and may revolutionize the entire Irish mackerel fishery. For Captain Jacobs goes as a missionary, so to speak, to Americanize the methods now pursued there.

The fishery as pursued by the Irish fishermen is by drifling with a hook or by hand nets. Up to about 30 years ago the fishermen of the coast succeeded in getting but a bare subsistence.

The partial failure of the American mackerel fishery which commenced about 20 years ago led to the Gloucester fishing interests setting about for a source to make good the deficit in home production. The Irish and Norwegian mackerel fisheries were canvassed and agents sent from here to both those places to buy the fish. The late George W. Butler of Lanesville went to the west coast of Ireland and commenced to buy the fish, and taught the Irish fishermen to dress and salt the catch after American methods. They proved willing pupils, especially since they realized a much higher price, got cash on the spot.

Previous Trips Promised Well.

This will not be Captain Jacobs' first venture in Irish waters. About 12 years ago he fitted up his schooner, the Ethel B. Jacobs, sailed across and commenced seining. However, the venture was not thoroughly tried. As far as it went Captain Jacobs said it was successful beyond his anticipation, 300 and 400 barrels of fish being taken in three nights. Shortly after his arrival a despatch summoned him home, the craft being turned over to the mate. During a fierce gale the craft was cast ashore on the coast and totally destroyed, the crew being saved.

AUTO WILL TRY HIGH STEP CLIMB

ALBANY.—An automobile runabout which has been making a transcontinental trip from San Francisco to New York is now on its way to this city and is expected to attempt to climb the Capitol steps some day next week, permission to make the trial having been secured.

The feat is considered almost impossible. The eastern approach steps are 41 feet in height and the grade is between 45 and 50 per cent.

BROCKTON WOMAN PROFESSOR IS HONORED BY THE MIKADO



PROF. ABBY LEACH OF VASSAR COLLEGE.

Who has just been presented with a gold cup by the Mikado.

FORM NEW PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A new patriotic organization was formed here today. The new society is named the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims. All persons are eligible to membership who can trace their ancestry back to the Puritans who settled in New England between 1620 and 1692.

GLASS WORKERS VOTE STRIKE.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Clarksbury and neighboring glass towns were largely represented at a mass meeting of window glass workers held here. It was decided to continue the demand for the adoption of the new wage scale, which means that the strike will continue.

QUAKER CITY'S CAR MEN RESTIVE

PHILADELPHIA.—The refusal of the directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to hold a conference with the union's grievance committee forces the belief that a general strike is inevitable. The executive committee of the union meets tonight to consider the company's answer.

Instead of reply to the letter addressed to President Parsons of the transit company by C. O. Pratt, chairman of the international executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the company issued a circular containing Mr. Pratt's letter and a terse reply refusing a conference.

NEW MODEL CITY IS NOW PLANNED

MILWAUKEE.—A \$10,000,000 "model city" is planned at the head of Lake Superior, about six miles from Superior and Duluth. The plan will be on the Wisconsin side of the state line.

The United States steel corporation originally announced the investment of \$5,000,000 in steel mills, but it has since developed that a model town will be built around the mills and a railroad system construct to connect the corporation's Minnesota range mines with the through railroad lines to Chicago and Milwaukee.

LETTER LONG OVERDUE.

CANAL DOVER, O.—A letter has just reached M. R. Yingling of Newcomers-town, 126 months after it was mailed in Cincinnati. The letter, dated July 15, 1898, was from a loan company, and granted loans asked by Yingling on behalf of two clients.

GERMANS RESENT DESERTION TALES

French Assertion Regarding Moorish Agency Denied, and Counter Charge Regarding Frontier Is Made.

BERLIN.—The reticence hitherto observed in answer to French charges regarding the latest instance of desertions from the Foreign Legion in Algeria has changed to indignation since it is announced from authoritative quarters that there is no agency or association either in Cologne or Aix making a business of arranging the escape and transit of deserters across Morocco and their embarkation at Casablanca. Nothing, however, is said about the alleged agency at the latter port, it being merely remarked as a matter of course that the German authorities would never enter into negotiations of any kind with such agencies.

On the other hand, France is now charged with maintaining conscription agencies near the German frontier for the purpose of inveigling German soldiers into desertion.

The German foreign office recently declared its intention of putting a stop to the supposed German agencies if the French authorities were able to prove their charges.

BABY DAUGHTER IS 66.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Mrs. Ann Van Riper, 108 years old, who lives on a farm near Ramsey, and her two daughters, whose ages are 66 and 70 years, are making preparations for the celebration of Mrs. Van Riper's 109th birthday, which will be in February.

JAPAN WAR TALK DUE TO ROWDIES

WASHINGTON.—"Just a few hoodlums in Japan, like a few in the United States, created all the war talk," said Horace A. Taylor, ex-assistant secretary of the treasury, who has just returned from a trip around the world.

"I spent six months in Japan," continued Mr. Taylor, "and found all the people there who amount to anything on the most friendly terms with the United States."

"The people of China are surely waking up, and the time is coming when the Flowery empire will be one of the greatest powers of the world. She has already taken a great step toward civilization, and the industry, honesty and perseverance of the people will do the rest in a few years."

CUBANS DESIRE TREATY RENEWED

HAVANA.—The sugar interests here, alarmed by the proposal to allow 300,000 tons of Philippine sugar to enter the United States annually free of duty, are actively organizing a campaign to get concessions from the American Congress. They want a renewal of the reciprocity treaty and also a reduction in the duty on Cuban sugar of 50 cents per hundredweight.

SENATOR COLBY'S NEW PAPER.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—State Senator Everett Colby, the Essex county reformer, is said to be purchaser through John J. McGowan of a considerable interest in the Elizabeth Evening Times. Mr. McGowan will take charge of that newspaper today as its managing editor.

TAXICAB YIELDING GREAT PROFIT TO NEW YORK OWNERS

Company Reports Dividends of Hundred Per Cent on Eight Months' Earnings of Vehicles.

FARES MAY GO DOWN

NEW YORK—Taxicabs, with their insignificant charges for New York—manage to earn a meagre 100 per cent, or a trifle over, on the investment. They could cut their rates to half, carry passengers the first mile for 25 cents and each succeeding mile for 20 cents, and still earn enough to pay stockholders 50 per cent, were that desired.

The American Taximeter Cab Company, with such men as President F. D. Underwood of the Erie railroad, and men of similar position on its directorate, on what it styles an "ultra-conservative" estimate—which means on the basis that each of 300 cabs earns \$12 a day—calculates that its yearly earnings are \$1,576,800, its yearly expenses, including chauffeurs' percentages, \$872,325, and its residue, available for dividends, \$704,475, or 46 per cent.

Calculate on Hard Service. In explaining the modesty of these returns, the company says:

"The cost has been calculated with a view of having the cabs and equipment put to the hardest possible service. Companies with a great deal less economical operation than our own are earning more money on the investment than is shown in the above recapitulation."

"The automobile cab," says the company, "is operated at very small expense, and the comparatively low tariff charged produces surprisingly large profits. Taximeter cab companies in European cities pay phenomenal dividends, even though the tariffs are much lower (about half), the number of cabs many times greater than here, and the cost of operation about the same."

Expense of Outfit. The first expenditure for cabs, garage, shops, etc., on the basis of 400 cabs being purchased, is placed at \$800,000, while \$15,000 suffices for garage and shop equipment. Annual fixed charges are put at \$448,500, of which \$248,500 is for operating expenses and \$200,000 for depreciation.

The chauffeur, in lieu of wages, receives 20 per cent of the gross earnings of his cab over and above the cost of gasoline, which he provides.

More than 100 Per Cent. "The gross earnings of one of the largest companies in New York have averaged \$26.31 per cab day, and in Paris, where tariff rates are a great deal lower, they have averaged over \$17 per cab day for nine months, the nine months extending through the slack season.

It is fair to presume that the figure \$12 per day is very much underestimating the cab's gross earnings, and yet, using this as a basis, it leaves 46 per cent available for dividends."

More Liberal Estimate. The company's report proceeds to show that its own cabs average 45 miles a day, with two and a half hours' waiting time chargeable to patrons, giving an average gross receipt for each cab of \$22 a day. On this basis the following showing is made:

At \$22 per day, 300 cabs	earn per year.....	\$1,026,000	\$2,800,800
Tire charges.....	\$102,600		
All other charges.....	448,500		
Chauffeurs' earnings.....	578,100		
Available for dividends.....	\$1,704,475	1,189,327	or 113%

These facts concerning the earnings of automobile cabs, the company says, "are based upon actual earnings, not only on the cabs of other companies, but upon an actual eight months' test made from March to October, 1908, with our own cabs."

Reduction of Prices Hinted.

Future reduction of prices will undoubtedly take place, it is said, but the official utterance, which is put forth in connection with offering the stock to investors at par, goes on to say: "A very material reduction will still leave this company larger profits than we care to state definitely."

"Each cab now earns only \$4.55 per day gross, in order to pay all fixed charges, to put aside 25 per cent for depreciation on equipment, and pay chauffeurs' percentage. All earnings in excess of this amount are available for distribution as dividends."

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET. "The Third Degree." COLONIAL. "Paid in Full." MAJESTIC. "The Goddess of Reason." PARK. "Hook of Holland." TREMONT. "The Merry Widow." CASTLE SQUARE. "The Devil" and "The Circus Girl." KEITH'S. Vaudeville. ORPHEUM. Vaudeville. BOSTON. Vaudeville.

AMERICANS WIN TRADE IN BRAZIL

Success of United States Exporters Shown by Increase in Business—Chance for Yankee Enterprise.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—American exporters are giving three times as much attention to the needs of Brazilian markets at present, as compared with conditions two years ago. At least that is the consensus of opinion of trade experts. The success of this effort is evidenced by the fact that American exports to Brazil in 1907 increased in a greater ratio over 1906 than did those from any other country competing with the United States for South American trade.

Europeans Are Persistent.

The persistence of European agents in getting business where others do not expect to find it, and the poor packing methods of Americans is a handicap to producers in the United States in some instances. Foreign shippers take particular pains to adapt their methods to the local market standards and consequently reflect some discredit on American goods when the two are compared.

Exposition to Aid U. S.

A heavy demand is certain to spring up for American goods after the exhibition on the exposition grounds by two American well-machinery manufacturers. American enterprise, shown in preparing a display of cotton-ginning machinery, is certain to win some of this business from the English manufacturers.

A field offering great inducement at present is that of industrial machinery and the energy shown by American makers promises to take considerable trade from the British and German firms who have controlled most of the business in the past.

SALMON FISHING TO BE CURTAILED

David Starr Jordan of International Fisheries Commission Sets Apart 1910 and 1912 as "Closed" Years.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Prof. David Starr Jordan, United States representative on the international fisheries commission, established by treaty between Great Britain and the United States on April 11 of this year, has given his decision that there is to be no fishing for any species of salmon in the Fraser river or waters leading thereto during the years 1910 and 1912.

The views of Prof. Prince, the Canadian representative on the commission, have not yet been made public, but it is presumed that they are in accord with those of Professor Jordan.

Canners Strongly Opposed.

The British Columbia canners operating on the Fraser river, together with the fishermen, are strongly opposed to this course, declaring that these closed years are unnecessary.

In defense of their position it is pointed out that the salmon fry liberated in 1906 and 1908 will return to the Fraser as full-grown fish in 1910 and 1912 respectively, and they adduce the statistics that more than 48,000,000 fry were turned out from the hatcheries in 1906, and that it is estimated 60,000,000 will have been turned out this year.

Purpose to Protect Industry.

The object of the fisheries commission is the protection of the fishing industry, and this regulation is suggested for that purpose, but it would evidently be a serious loss to the fishermen and canners to cease all operations for these two years.

It is necessary, however, that the Canadian and United States governments agree on this point, else this proposed restriction will not be adopted by either country.

Dr. Jordan and Professor Prince are to have a final meeting of the commission in San Francisco during the present month, at which they will arrange their report to their respective governments.

IN SEASON GAY

"Give me a brief idea about the plot of your novel," said the busy publisher. "Well," responded the struggling author, "in the first place the heroine is a brick."

"Indeed?" "And the hero has plenty of sand." "H'm." "It is then that their hearts are celestial."

"That's a queer combination." "And the old man has a marble heart and plenty of rocks." Then the busy publisher held up his hands— "Young man," he said, solemnly, "I think you had better take that novel down to a building supply house."

Once there was a 25-cent piece who thought he was the whole thing.

"Foolish one," said the subsidiary coin who occupied the next compartment in the till, "you are not the whole thing by any means. You are but a quarter of the whole."

"Yes, but being a quarter, am I not complete and to myself? Am I not a unit, one and indivisible?"

"No," broke in a grumpy, crumpled greenback, with emphasis, "you are not a unit. You are a dual personality. Hence the appellation, 'two bits.'"

"How things have changed," said the shopkeeper, as he rang up another sale.

MAINE CAVE LIKE A COLD STORAGE PLANT IN SUMMER

Natural Chamber in Northern Face of Beech Hill in Town of Otis Usually Has Continuous Ice Formation.

THIS YEAR EXCEPTED

OTIS, Me.—Northern Hancock county has a natural cold storage establishment peculiar to the country. It is available all the year around and there is no expense connected with its maintenance. It is known as David's cave, a natural chamber in the northern face of Beech hill, and when this section becomes thickly settled it is believed that the farmers will be able to turn the properties of this cool retreat in the face of the heart of the earth and rock to some practical use.

Such a cavern on a farm, particularly a dairy farm, would be of incalculable value. There milk could be set to cool for market, or for the cream to rise; butter, meat and poultry could be suspended there and with very little expense it could be arranged so that these supplies could be kept safe from the depredations of wild animals.

Ice All the Year Round.

With the exception of another cave, far up on the side of Mt. Katahdin, and an overhanging gully, shaded by bushes and undergrowth, near the summit of Mt. Washington, N. H., this subterranean chamber is the only known place in the northern New England states where ice remains in its natural formation all the year around.

At present the chief utility of the cave is as a natural curiosity, but "Bill" Remick, the venerable guide, hunter and fisherman of Flood's pond, has used it for years as a thermometer and chronicle of meteorological data.

His observations enabled him to make the assertion late this fall, without fear of successful contradiction, that this summer and autumn had been the warmest that had been known in this part of the country for precisely 51 years.

He backed up his statement by pointing to the unwritten records on the trap-rock walls of the cave, which were absolutely free from ice until Dec. 15.

Beats Half Century Record.

Remick has hunted, trapped and fished all over this section for nearly four-score years and neither he nor any other man living here has any recollection of such a phenomenon as the walls of David's cave being free from ice save for a short period during the summer and autumn of 1857.

Remick and some half dozen of the older inhabitants recall that summer, but they are the only ones, until this year, who ever knew of the cavern ice disappearing. As it takes continuous heat to melt ice in an earthenware cave on the north side of a hill, the inference is that the past summer was a hot one.

The aged guide's observations were not altogether necessary to inform the residents hereabouts that there had been an unusually hot summer, but that they were accurate was borne out by the reports of the government weather bureau.

PREFERS BALLOON TO AUTOMOBILE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Professor Guerard of Paris, an enthusiastic aeronaut, in the course of an interview here, expressed his surprise that so few Americans devote themselves to the dirigible balloon as a means of pleasure, in preference to the automobile, considering the less cost and the greater pleasure involved in the former.

It is much more pleasant, he declared, to sail smoothly in the air and behold the country unfold in panorama underneath, than to rush along dusty roads at a speed that prevents more than a fleeting glimpse of the country through which one passes.

Professor Guerard is a member of the Aero Club de France, and has come to the Pacific coast to open a "Salon Literaire Francaise" at the Alaska-Yukon exposition in Seattle next year, and also hopes to form an aero club during his stay on the coast.

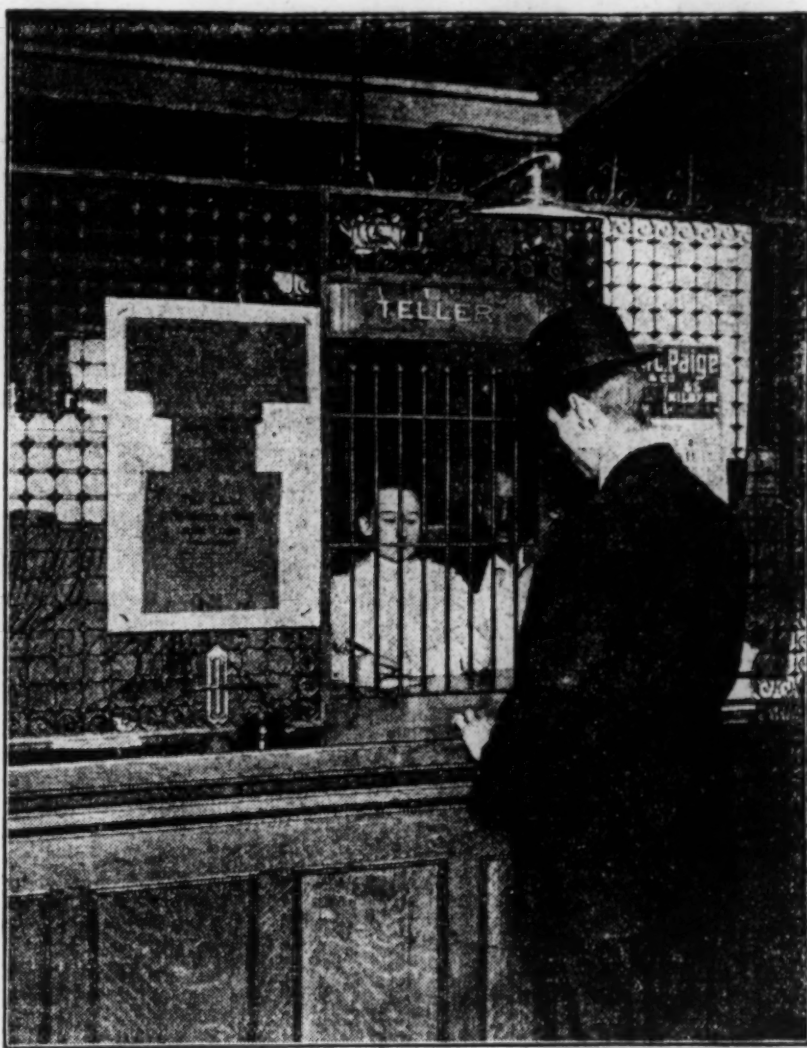
MOHAMMEDAN GIRLS AT COLLEGE

Miss Mary Mills Patrick, president of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, says that the American College is patronized extensively by Mohammedans, and she says they are apt and willing pupils.

One Mohammedan girl, a daughter of an official in the palace, writes extensively in the papers since the recent freedom of the press, and has been asked to reorganize the schools for girls in Turkey. She is also a member of three Mohammedan clubs for women, and the president of one, says the New York Herald.

Miss Patrick said this girl had recently translated "Julius Caesar" into Turkish and that the play would probably be the first English play to be given at the new theater to be opened shortly in Constantinople.

Boston Globe Workers' Bank



BOSTON GLOBE WORKERS' BANK. View of paying teller's window and man drawing out part of deposit in office of Boston newspaper.

Banking enterprises conducted mutually by fellow employees, of the description of the employees' bank mentioned in connection with the Philadelphia North American, are not unknown to Boston. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, Boston is the place of origin of the plan. The Globe Employees' Bank, formed among the workers on the Boston Globe some 16 years ago, is thought to have been the first such institution in the country, and its success has been so great that the example has been followed all over the United States.

The purpose of this sort of bank is to encourage saving among workers, and to enable the workers to borrow to meet pressing necessities. Such an organization is feasible, of course, only where there is a large body of workers.

Borrowing Started Bank.

The Globe Employees' Bank was started because a large number of men were borrowing money and paying 5 per cent a week for it. The employees were organized to create a fund and borrow their own money, pay interest to themselves, and twice a year divide the earnings among themselves. They had been paying at the rate of 200 per cent per year for small temporary loans for a single week. The bank being in operation, the rate for these loans was dropped to one cent on a dollar. The rate for larger loans varies, according to the size of the loan, from 18 to 5 1/4 per cent a year. The rate is shown in a graduated table, giving the number of cents to be paid each week for the use of any given sum of money, \$1 commanding one cent interest each week, and \$600 70 cents.

Paid 10 Per Cent Dividends.

The treasurer or his representative may loan not over \$20, while the executive officers may loan in their discretion not over \$100. Loans above that figure must be acted on by the board of directors, who meet twice a month for this purpose. Under these conditions the bank has paid 10 per cent dividends and has at present 450 depositors, the number steadily increasing.

VICTORIA VOTES TO BAR ORIENTALS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At a mass meeting in Victoria called by the Oriental Exclusion League, and at which the mayor presided, a resolution was passed with but one dissenting vote, calling upon the Dominion government "to abrogate its treaty with Japan, and pass such legislation as will effect the total exclusion of all Asiatics."

The general sentiment in British Columbia is to exclude any class of immigrants that tends to lower the national standard of manhood and mode of living. There are already 30,000 orientals in British Columbia, and the influence of their presence is declared to be distinctly injurious.

STEAMBOAT CLIMBS "STAIR."

Even a steamboat can climb a hill by going up one step at a time. This remarkable performance can be witnessed several times daily during the season of navigation beside the Vrang waterfall in the Bandak Norske canal, Norway, says the Atlanta Constitution. At this point falls in the river prevent the passage of boats up or down, and a canal has been built around the rapids and falls. The ascent is made through a series of locks which accommodate one boat at a time, and in passing from the lower to the upper lock the boat is lifted about 90 feet.

MULE'S LONG VIGIL COMES TO AN END

WASHINGTON—"This mule has been waiting at the doors of Congress for more than 40 years, and I would like to see him pass through," said Representative Dawson of Iowa, in championing a bill to pay James R. Wyrick of Baldwin, Ia., \$150 for a mule taken during the civil war.

The Wyrick farm was visited by Union troops in 1864 and an officer who took a fancy to the now historic animal simply "commandeered" him, annexing him to the service without so much as the customary voucher usually given in exchange for private property seized for military use.

So for 44 years the mule has been recurring to haunt Congress, like the apparition of a bad dream, until in response to Congressman Dawson's pleadings the animal was finally permitted to pass on and the sum of \$150 was voted to reimburse Mr. Wyrick for his share of the burden of military service.

STORM TOSSED SHIP SAFE.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Two 14 days' overdue steamers, concerning which much anxiety had been felt, have arrived here. They were the Falco, from Glasgow, and the Kristiania, from Grimsby, both Norwegian vessels.

FORESTS IN JAPAN ARE PROTECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

By Husbanding Their Resources the People Make Mountain Forests Yield Good Financial Returns.

CONSERVATION OLD

Just at the time when this country is beginning to struggle with the problem of husbanding its forest resources, and of protecting its mountain slopes, and of improving the waterways, it is interesting to know that the Japanese have successfully attacked the same problem, before the land suffered severely from the evil effects following deforestation. The people of Nippon have foreseen the results of the destruction of their extensive mountain forests, and have safeguarded themselves by placing all of these under government control.

Forestry Old in Japan.

The practice of forestry has been carried on in Japan for a longer time than in any other country. For 1200 years the people of Japan have been planting and growing forests, with a success that has been little short of marvelous. Under careful management, the Japanese forests yield very high financial returns. This high yield is only made possible by the close utilization of every bit of the tree, so that scarcely a twig is wasted, and by the improvement of the growth of their forests by carefully conducted thinning and tending. The woods are first thinned at the age of 13 years, and then every five years after that up to the time of the final harvest, at 120 years.

Open Mountain Woods.

It was the opening up of the hitherto inaccessible mountain forests that the Japanese government became most intensely interested in forestry. The mountains were still government land, so all that was necessary to protect them was to place proper restrictions on the sale and cutting of timber. This was effected by declaring the forests on the steep slopes reserved forests, in which the only cutting should be done under governmental direction. The forests on agricultural lands, not needed for protection, are classed as available forests, and here the cutting is not so carefully restricted.

Thus Japan has effectually prevented the stripping of her mountain slopes before any great damage has been done.

BETHLEHEM STAR IS BEING SOUGHT BY ASTRONOMERS

Comet Which Appears Periodically Every Seventy-six Years Is Expected in Nineteen Hundred and Ten.

CONSERVATION OLD A DESCRIPTION OF IT

Astronomers are eagerly scrutinizing the skies through their telescopes, each in the hope of having the distinction of being the first to herald the reappearance in the terrestrial skies of a rare and occasional visitor. This celestial traveler, which has not been seen by earth inhabitants for 76 years, has been alluded to in astronomical writings as the "star of Bethlehem." It is now supposed to be approaching the earth, after a long tour through space, and is due to be fully visible in 1910. This makes it possible that it may be sighted through the high power telescopes at almost any time in 1909.

Called Halley's Comet.

Its designation among scholars is Halley's comet, and for ages there is a record of its appearances, the first chronicle one being in 1066, and reckoning back by periods of 76.9 years, which has been the interval which has elapsed between its successive appearances, it would have been visible about the year 4 B. C., according to present systems of measuring time.

In 1066 its appearance was supposed to be an omen presaging William of Normandy's conquest of England. At the time of its appearance in 1456 it was a wonderful object, visible for a month and covering a wide space in the sky. When it came in 1531 America had been discovered, printing invented and the reformation period had set in. Its return in 1758 was forecasted.

Visible to Naked Eye.

At its last return, 1835, it was first observed at Rome, Aug. 5, afterward becoming visible to the naked eye, and had a tail from 20 to 30 degrees in length. It passed within 4,500,000 miles of the earth.

The comet is named Halley's, after Newton's colleague, the great astronomer, who, on its recurrence in 1682, observed and studied it and made the elaborate calculations which enabled him to announce that it was the same comet which had appeared in 1531 and 1607, and to predict that it would again appear at the end of 1758 or the beginning of 1759.

BIGELOW KENNARD & CO.

FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY Individual pieces Special designs SAPPHIRE RINGS Solitaire, 2 Stone, 3 Stone, Cluster.

511 WASHINGTON ST.

Do You Drink

Hood's Buttermilk

Fresh from the Churn?

TRY A MUG OF HOOD'S BUTTERMILK fresh from the churn. Many persons find it is much more palatable and easily digestible than whole milk.

Hood's Buttermilk IS A

Delicious Beverage, a Cheap Food and thus used furnishes more nutriment than almost any other beverage except whole milk. An ordinary glass contains as much nourishment as half a pint of oysters, two ounces of bread or a good-sized potato. Hood's Buttermilk is the genuine old-fashioned article, produced from the churning of cream into butter.

Order of our drivers or H. P. HOOD & SONS 'Phone Charlestown 600 General Offices and Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory 494 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown, Mass. DAIRY LABORATORY, 70 Huntington Ave. HOOD'S MODEL CREAMERY, 7 Beacon St. and 35 Tremont St.

HONEY BEE IS ONE OF DAME NATURE'S CLEVER ARTISANS

Insect in Constructing Comb Easily Outwits Best Human Engineers Skilled in Applied Mechanics.

EXCELS AS CHEMIST

SPOKANE, Wash.—In reviewing the value of the bee to the farmer Frank G. Odell of Lincoln, Neb., who exhibited 50,000 honey-gatherers at the National Apple show, said regarding their mechanical ingenuity:

"Delve into the realm of applied mechanics or structural engineering and your research is incomplete until a lesson is learned from the structure of the honeycomb with its marvelous strength as compared with the fragile nature of its fabric. No more marvelous structure exists among the myriad marvelous works of nature. This waxen fabric, derived primarily from liquid honey converted into wax in that marvelous laboratory of the bee, formed by some mysterious instinct or intelligence into the very form of all others designed for economy of materials, space and extremity of strength, passes beyond the measure of human skill in its perfection."

How Bees Make Wax.

"Somewhere between 1744 and 1708 it was discovered that wax is produced between the plates on the lower side of the worker bee's abdomen. It was John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, who discovered just how the bees secrete wax, and thereby settled a vexed question. He communicated his discovery in a paper read to the Royal Society of London, Feb. 23, 1793.

"Wax is produced at the will of the bee, and when called for by the necessity of the hive. The wax-producing bees obtain a somewhat higher temperature, usually by close clustering, though they sometimes hang in slender festoons and chains.

Wax Is Not Fat.

"Wax is not chemically a fat or glyceride, and those who have called it the fat of the bees have grossly erred; yet it is nearly allied to the fats in atomic constitution, and the physiological conditions favoring the formation of one are curiously similar to those aiding in the production of the other. We put our poultry up to fat in confinement, with part light; to secure bodily inactivity we keep warm and feed highly. Our bees, under nature's teaching, put themselves up to yield wax under conditions so parallel that the suitability of the fattening coop is vindicated.

"Cheshire in his investigations says that on the inner side of the eight plates lining the lower side of the abdomen are about 140,000 glands, from which the wax is secreted as a white liquid, which hardens on exposure to the air.

Methods Long Known.

"It is evident from the best authorities that the form and method of wax secretion were known as early as 1691, and possibly at even an earlier date. The extraordinary economy of the use of wax is shown by the fact that the hive of eight to ten gallons capacity will yield but about two pounds of wax when reared.

"According to Dr. Donhoff, the thickness of the sides of a cell in a new comb is only the 1-180th part of an inch. Cheshire states that he found some that measure only 1-400th part of an inch.

"Notwithstanding the fragile nature of the honeycomb it is still sufficiently strong to carry the relatively immense load of sweets stored into its cells. The perfection of insect labor is shown by the fact that human ingenuity has never been able to make artificial honeycomb. The tales concerning manufactured comb honey are figments of the imagination. Consider that any machinery devised for manufacturing honeycomb would make all parts alike in similar sections. Examine carefully two or more one-pound boxes of honey at your grocer's and you will note the differences in the finish of cappings and building the comb fast to the wooden casing, which will at once convince you of the genuineness of the article.

Bees Excel as Chemists.

"Not only does the bee excel as an artisan but also as a chemist. Its honey stomach is the most delicate chemical laboratory in the world. Here the nectar of the flowers is transformed from a highly diluted sweet, susceptible of speedy fermentation, into the most perfect food product known. This chemical change, inverting the sugar, according to the chemist's phrase, is undoubtedly accomplished in the laboratory of the bee during its short flight from the field to the hive. This chemical reaction is so delicate that no laboratory aside from that of the bee can successfully accomplish it.

"Consider the queen bee, the sole and undisputed monarch of her empire. Endowed with powers superhuman, she governs without exercising visible authority, rules without coercion. Her subjects go about their tasks with that cheerful zeal which can only accompany toil fully recompensed, and offer to men, torn into factions of contending opinion, an ideal social state, where every member of the community is a toiler and all are prosperous, peaceful and content.

HOLIDAY RECESS AT HARVARD.

The holiday recess at Harvard, beginning today, will continue until Monday, Jan. 4. Many students will remain in Cambridge through the recess and President and Mrs. Eliot are to give a reception Dec. 25 in Phillips Brooks house and the college choir will sing.

MEXICO OFFERS FINE MARKET FOR AMERICAN GOODS

Conditions Point to Profitable Opportunities for Manufacturers and Trade Is Increasing Annually.

HINTS TO EXPORTERS

MEXICO CITY.—Wonderful changes are being noted in the commercial prospects of the republic of Mexico. The country is rapidly advancing in the development of its agricultural, industrial and commercial resources.

Owing to the lack of native fuel as well as to insufficient waterpower little attention has been paid to manufacturing, but introduction of electricity as a motive power has served to interest capital to a certain extent and it looks as if the next few years would witness a very rapid growth.

Of goods imported in 1907, valued at \$100,502,747, the United States furnished no less than \$72,895,539. Coal, lumber, explosives, raw cotton, wheat, boots and shoes and manufactures of iron and steel furnish the chief items from that country. Agricultural implements of American make have been very popular in Mexico and are generally given preference over those of other countries.

Americans Winning Trade.

Although German manufacturers of builders' hardware have always enjoyed the bulk of the Mexican trade, American manufacturers of these lines have been making rapid inroads into it and their goods are rapidly becoming the most popular on the market.

One of the most profitable openings for American-made goods is in the line of textile manufactures. The native mills are able to supply the cheaper grades of cotton goods, but they are of such a quality that they easily could be replaced by American lines. Men's furnishing goods and ready-made wearing apparel of American manufacture have won great popularity with Mexican consumers and the difficulty of getting the goods seems to be the only reason why more American textiles are not sold in this country every year. A great field is open to southern cotton mills of the United States, and it will probably be but a few years before they are making the most of it.

U. S. Goods Sell Well.

Sewing machines, sanitary and electrical fittings, as well as boots and shoes of American make, are having good sales, and if the increase in sales during 1908 over 1907 can be taken as a fair basis they are making rapid gains each year. The fundamental principles of selling goods here are practically the same as in the United States. What difference there is lies in the details, which by careful study may be so arranged as to fulfill all conditions to the satisfaction of the purchaser and the American exporter. Careful attention should be given to packing the goods, strict attention to necessary details in invoicing, willingness to cater to special requirements and to meet terms of credit required, personal representation and a full knowledge of actual conditions.

Salesmen Must Speak Spanish.

In a recent study of the situation the agent of the United States commerce and labor department decided that a successful salesman should know how to speak Spanish as well as English; that he should also know something about the customs and habits of the Mexican people, as well as the laws of the country. Trade catalogues and literature which are circulated should be in Spanish and should give prices, etc., in Mexican values. It is said here that a big opportunity is developing for the American manufacturer to increase his sales, but he will need to follow out most of the suggestions here given in order to accomplish it.

GUNS FOR NORTH DAKOTA ARRIVE

Six of the big 12-inch guns for the 20,000-ton battleship North Dakota have been shipped to the Fore River shipyard, Quincy, where the vessel is under construction. With the guns came part of the mounts. Only four of this type of guns are lacking.

The work of installing these guns will be begun soon at the yard. None of the 14 5-inch guns has been shipped as yet, but all the pivot stands for them are now at Fore River. Since her launching, over a month ago, rapid progress has been made on the big ship, and every day she approaches more nearly the appearance of a completed battleship.

The armament for her sister ship, the Delaware, is being shipped to the Newport News shipbuilding plant.

ENGINEER ENDS LONG SURVEY TRIP

VANCOUVER—B. C.—Mr. Betts, a Grand Trunk engineer, has returned to the city after an absence of three years, during which his only companions were his assistants and Indians. He was engaged in locating the route for the railway between Edmonton and Fort George, and covered the entire distance between these points on foot. The route located provides the lowest grades of any transcontinental road.

Mr. Betts declined to enter into details, but stated in a general way that the resources along the route would soon attract wide attention.

GOSSIP OF THE PLAYHOUSES

MISS JULIA MARLOWE acted Monday night at the Majestic Theatre for the first time on any stage in "The Goddess of Reason," a play in blank verse by Miss Mary Johnston, the novelist. Following are the principals of the long cast:

Rene-Amanry de Vardes, Baron of Morbec... White Whittlesey
Remond Lalain, deputy from Vannes... Martin Sabine
The Abbe Jean de Barbason... Vincent Sternoyd
Count Louis de Chateau-Guilhem... Theodore Hamilton
Capt. Fagmont de Bue... Alexander Calvert
Mme. Malvestroff... Miss Guider
Mme. de Pont L'Arche... Miss Wolfe
Yvette... Miss Marlowe
Seraphine... Miss Graham
Mother Superior... Miss Blake

The author has chosen the stirring times of the French revolution as the setting for her play, and has succeeded in writing a drama that is good on the whole apart from its need of vigorous cutting. The second act should be compressed one half as it now furthers the action so slightly as to be tiresome in spite of Miss Marlowe's best efforts. After the second act the play is closely knit and always interesting. The verse is sincere, musical and often filled with beautiful imagery. The story of itself is a charming simple tale. Yvette, a peasant girl, loves a nobleman. She is at heart a revolutionary, but she loves the aristocrat. He, in fact, loves her, but he expects to tell her this, and she believes that he will wed a beautiful marquise. Wild with jealousy, she denounces the couple. When it is too late the Baron of Morbec tells her he loves her. To join him in death she denounces herself and the lovers are bound and thrown into the Loire.

Individual praise is deserved by every principal in the cast, although Mr. Sabine should know that he is often unintelligible. Mr. Whittlesey was at his best in the prison and trial scenes. As for Miss Marlowe, one must not begin praising her or he never would be done. She gives all of her best in the acting of Yvette. One exquisite instance may be mentioned, her telling of the tender tale in act two of the little child that was saved from the gray wolf.

Even the scenery was applauded by the audience, and the handling of the stage crowds showed weeks of careful preparation. A remarkable stage picture comes in the third act when the revolutionists hold a procession in the honor of the "fete of reason." Miss Marlowe is rolled in at the climax, enthroned; her snowy draperies crossed by a sash of blue which is dotted with silver stars, a scepter is in her hand, and on her head the cap of liberty. In the midst of the swaying, cheering many-colored crowd she sits radiant and still.

An audience that filled every seat showed evidence of complete pleasure in the play and the acting. There were a score of curtain calls, and after the fourth act Miss Marlowe led out the author.

"HOOK OF HOLLAND."

What little plot was put in "Hook of Holland" by the authors has been removed by Frank Daniels to make room for more Frank Daniels fun, which, as everybody knows, is different from any other kind of fun, but is just what is wanted by those who like Mr. Daniels. He will continue to have trouble with his misfit clothes for two weeks more at the Park. Miss Abettie MacDonald and the others, ably assisted by bright costumes and pretty music, fill out a very pleasant evening.

"THE CIRCUS GIRL."

Up to Thursday afternoon Mr. Craig's company will play their success of the early season, "The Devil." Beginning Thursday evening "The Circus Girl" will be put on with Miss Mary Young in the name part. When this musical comedy was played at the Boston Museum a decade ago Miss Young played the same part with great success. All the original scenic, costume and chorus effects will be reproduced, and there is every promise of a merry performance.

DRAMATISTS MEET.

"Charles Klein and Augustus Thomas should be in the van of the theater mil-



MISS GRACE FILKINS, ACTRESS WHO IS ATTRACTING GREAT ATTENTION IN THE CAST OF CHARLES KLEIN'S POPULAR PLAY, "THE THIRD DEGREE," AT THE HOLLIS STREET THEATER

There is one actress now playing in Boston who will be sure to always "Remember the Maine," and that is Grace Filkins, who has just joined the company presenting "The Third Degree" at the Hollis Street Theater, and well may she do so, for she is the wife of Rear Admiral Adolph Marx, who was the judge advocate of the naval commission investigating the famous explosion in the harbor of Havana in the days before the Spanish war. He was the one who put the Maine in commission and was the executive officer under Captain Crowninshield and later under Captain Sigbee. Rear Admiral Marx, who has been in Boston at the Touraine, with his wife, has steadily advanced from one honorable position to another in the navy. He was a native of Saxony, having been born in Dresden, May 10, 1864. Coming to this country, he went through the United States Naval Academy, and began as midshipman. He was captain of the port of Manila at one time, and commanded the Scorpion during the Spanish war, when he was promoted for conspicuous bravery. He is now chairman of the lighthouse board and president of the Chamber of Commerce of Washington.

lenium in this country," declared Sydney Rosenfeld at a dinner given at Delmonico's, New York, by the American Dramatists Club in honor of its president, Mr. Thomas. In advising young dramatists, Mr. Thomas said: "Every dramatist has an obligation to write highly and present his best thoughts to the public. The play in a measure reflects the man. Because of that, dramatists should aspire to high and noble characteristics."

"PAID IN FULL."

The Brooks family in Mr. Walter's play at the Colonial were not satisfied with their humble happiness, but were determined to have the so-called pleasures that money can buy, even at the expense of risk to their own honor. How they learned that no family can honestly live beyond its income gives an interesting and vivid drama. The four chief players are Miss Julia Dean, Guy Bates Post, Ben Johnson and William Riley Hatch, and the minor characters are well chosen for their parts.

"THE MERRY WIDOW."

This week will be the last chance for the present to take to the Tremont friends who sigh for the days of Gilbert and Sullivan. "The Merry Widow" libretto leaves something to be desired in the way of humor, to be sure, but the music is captivating. Donald Brian dances unbelievably well for a man, and Miss Abarbanell sings delightfully.

MARIA MITCHELL

A Quaker Lass of Nantucket Who Swept the Sky One Night and What Came of It.

There is a little story in the Mother Goose book about an old woman tossed up in a basket ninety times as high as the moon. When a child asked the old woman where she was going on such a strange voyage, the old woman, who carried a broom, peered over the side of her quaint carriage and replied, "To sweep the cobwebs from the sky."

Sweeping the sky may sound like pure nonsense, but that is an expression which astronomers use when they sweep the heavens with their telescopes. They are not after cobwebs, but stray stars, if we may talk of such a thing as a stray star. Stars are not apt to stray, but to keep in their orbit like a good child in the path of duty.

A Quaker lass of Nantucket went out one evening to sweep the sky and discovered a comet. Her name was Maria Mitchell, and for her discovery she received a gold medal from the Danish King.

Maria Mitchell was born in the sandy island of Nantucket in 1818, when the islanders were just beginning to regain prosperity after the war of 1812. Her father was a poor school teacher but an ardent astronomer, and made observations of the stars for the United States coast survey. When the whale ships came in from their voyages the captains brought their chronometers to Mr. Mitchell to be "rated."

When Maria Mitchell was a little child she had to learn to count the seconds by the chronometer while her father made his computations. He had a clumsy reflecting telescope in his backyard, and to the little Maria this was

the most fascinating object in life. When Mr. Mitchell became more successful he bought a small Dolland telescope, and though he later acquired a much finer one in recognition of his services, the little Dolland was the telescope Maria Mitchell used all her life, even after she became a famous woman of science.

Although Maria was not a particularly forward child at school, she was a faithful worker and with quiet determination applied herself to arithmetic. Soon it was noticed that she possessed a talent for mathematics and her father began to teach her himself higher branches of this study together with navigation. So the child learned how to do the hard work of steering a vessel across the ocean; learned to make astronomical tables and the calculation of planetary distances. All of which tedious work was lightened by the joyful privilege of sharing in the star gazing from the roof of her humble little home.

But one must not think of the little astronomer child as doing nothing but counting seconds for her father, she was a hard worker in her home, helping her mother, learning to knit and sew, and do all the homelier tasks. When she had finished her studies she became a teacher in the little island school at the age of seventeen. She was later made the librarian of the Nantucket Athenaeum. For her services she received only sixty dollars a year, but she took such good care of it that she dressed comfortably and put some of it aside.

The Nantucket library was a favorite social center during those long winter

evenings when because of snowstorms Mitchell was nearly thirty years old and ice the island was cut off from the coast of Massachusetts some times for weeks at a time. In the summer time things were much livelier, for then scientific men visited the island to make observations, and the young woman made many valuable friends who were later to aid in forwarding her claims to a great discovery.

It was Oct. 1, 1847, when Maria that a party of gentlemen were visiting her father, when Maria stole away to the roof of their home to perform her usual evening task of "sweeping the sky." She was alone at the instrument, and alone on the roof, when she became aware of an unusual occurrence in the heavens. There was an intruder among the familiar stars, it was a vagrant arrival, a comet! She ran down stairs and whispered the exciting news to her father. He ascended with her to the roof and verified her statement, telling her that she had made herself famous, for she was at last a discoverer.

When the news was sent to the Cambridge observatory, the astronomers there forwarded the claims of the Nantucket girl to Europe. It was shown that Father da Vico in Rome, Mr. Dawes, an astronomer of England, and Madame Rumker, an astronomer in Germany, had seen the same comet at nearly the same time, but their claims were withdrawn in favor of the island girl in New England, because she had the right of priority. And so to Maria Mitchell was sent the Danish medal offered by Frederick VI. for such a discovery.

WHAT! THE AIR TO BE MONOPOLIZED?

Cableship "Burnside" Operator Sounds First Warning as to Use of Upper Currents—The Busy Signal.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The first warning has been sounded that some of the high-power wireless people may obtain a monopoly of the upper air.

"When it comes to a test of strength," says Operator W. S. Kelt of the cableship Burnside, "the location having the greatest power has control of things."

"If the low-power systems wish to communicate with each other and the big one doesn't want them to, he can open his key and keep the rest of the systems out of the running. It is really laughable at times to hear the operators fighting with one another over the privilege of getting the air and monopolizing its use for a few minutes."

If a system outclasses all the others in point of power it is easy to see how it could shut them off from using the air, just as easily as one person could hold a telephone connection. One of the important questions discussed by the international radiotelegraphic conference at Berlin was relative to legislation to keep one company from monopolizing the use of the air.

America, Austria, Spain, Italy, France, Hungary, Germany and Russia were represented at this conference. The United States is contemplating advanced work in legislation of this sort, and a bill is soon to be introduced in Congress providing for a universal code and universal timing; also to make it obligatory on wireless stations to receive and transmit messages from ships, even though they are sent from rival systems.

STEEL WORKERS TO GET BIG GIFT

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Employees of the Carnegie Steel Company who bought stock in the concern on Jan. 1, 1904, agreeing to pay for it out of their wages, have received notice that a large special fund will be distributed on Jan. 1. This fund is made up of the special \$5 a share bonus promised to all purchasers who paid for the stock. The dividends which would have accrued to those who bought stock, but who dropped it after a few payments, will also be divided among those who remained.

It is estimated that the whole special fund will show a dividend of about \$65 a share. The par value of the shares is \$100.

Chandler's Corset Stores

Special Christmas Features This Week

Art Leather Novelties

A beautiful line of cut and hand-tinted leathers in Arts and Crafts designs and colorings now on sale. Cushion Tops, Table Covers, Library Fittings and all accessories that make up attractively in leather. An opportunity to purchase pleasing and pretty gifts at

Unusually Attractive Prices

Dainty Neckwear.

Calendars. Christmas Cards.

TWO STORES

12 and 14 Winter St. 422 Boylston St.
At Winter St. Tunnel Entrance and Exit. Berkeley Building.
Telephone 917.3. Oxford. Tel. 3025.2. Back Bay

HOTELS.

FINE SLEIGHING

The Weldon

GREENFIELD, MASS.

A Metropolitan Hotel in a beautiful New England town.

Special rates over Christmas, Dec. 24 to 27, including railroad fare.

For full information write to

A. W. WELDON, Manager, or to

GEORGE E. MARKS, 298 Washington Street.

For illustrated booklet. Strictly a temperance hotel.

Christmas Gifts

that will be appreciated. A choice assortment of attractive articles from

\$1.00 to \$5.00

SAWYER, The Jeweler

to Summer Street, Boston.

PELTON PIANO CO.

424 Boylston Street,

Corner Berkeley Boston

KROEGER KURTZMAN PELTON

MEHLIN HAINES NEEDHAM

REHNING

Pianos and Player Pianos. Pianos for rent.

LARGE STOCK POPULAR PRICES

FAVORABLE TERMS

PLAN TO GO AND SEE THE BIG SPORTSMAN'S SHOW Dec. 24 to Jan. 5 10 a. m. to 10.30 p. m. MECHANICS BUILDING Admission Fifty Cents

The Children's Star THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT A juvenile magazine abounding in fun, \$2.50 per year. Send for sample copy at once. THE SHERMAN, Washington, D. C.

PENSKY'S LAWN MOWERS There Are None Better 50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME \$1.00 IN A CORRECT SCRIPT, INCLUDING PLATE THE QUALITY BEST PLATE YOU CAN HAVE FOR THE MONEY. SOCIAL STATISTICS HOSKINS PHILA. 907 CHESTNUT STREET

Today's Financial, Industrial and Grain Market News

MODERATE RALLY IN STOCK MARKET IS IN EVIDENCE

Considerable Gains Are Made in the Early Trading by the Standard Issues of the New York Exchange.

BOSTON IRREGULAR

The tone of the New York market at the opening this morning was rather hesitating and uncertain. The downward trend of prices the past few days had the effect of making operators cautious. That there has been a very extensive short interest in the market was regarded as certain, and it was believed that when a covering movement started the upturn would be sudden and decided.

After the first quarter of an hour prices commenced to harden and considerable strength was exhibited in stocks. However, there was no boom, as had been feared by the bears and hoped for by the bulls, and the market became less active than had been the case during the same period yesterday. The bullish news regarding prospective tariff changes and higher money rates was doubtless exaggerated yesterday and a better feeling prevailed.

The Money Market Factor.

Some of the operators on the bull side contend that there is no reason to be apprehensive regarding either the money market or the stock market over the end of the year when six months' loans may be obtained on a 4 per cent basis and that after the first of the year money will become easier. By others it is held that the money market is the most potential factor in stock trading and that with the steady improvement in business more money will be employed and lower rates need not be looked for.

Wabash preferred was very strong this forenoon, moving up 1½. Mexican Central moved up nearly 2 points. The standard railroad stocks were particularly strong. Union Pacific was up 1½ and Southern Pacific and Atchafalpa were each up a point.

Smelting Is Stronger.

Smelting, which started a recovery yesterday, gained still further this forenoon, selling up to 81½. Amalgamated Copper was a half stronger at 77½.

The local stocks moved upward in sympathy with the New York market, good fractional gains having been made by some of the coppers. Superior Copper was up ½ to 34½. Greene Cananea rose ¼ to 43½. Amalgamated Copper was largely dealt in and advanced ¾ to 77½. The higher prices induced some selling around the noon hour and recessions were general. Mohawk dropped a point to 66½. The market then became rather irregular.

Profit taking and possibly further short selling caused prices to yield somewhat in the early afternoon, but a recovery followed and stocks remained strong throughout most of the afternoon, selling well above opening prices. Wabash preferred was particularly strong, advancing three points to 52½. Amalgamated Copper was 1½ higher, Reading and Atchafalpa were each up a point around 2 o'clock. Boston stocks also were firm at fractional advances above opening quotations.

MARKET NEWS

A Trenton (N. J.) despatch says that the International Smelting and Refining Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, has been incorporated there. The company is authorized to engage in the business of mining, milling and smelting ores. The capital stock is divided into shares of common stock of the par value of \$100 each and the New Jersey agency of the company is located in Jersey City. The incorporators are Frederick Hoff, Richard C. Hunt and Nelson W. Rumsford, all of New York. The company incorporated at Trenton is the one reported last week as in the course of organization by John D. Ryan and Thomas F. Cole for competition with the American Smelting and Refining Company.

A \$10,000,000 town on the order of the United States Steel corporation's model city at Gary, Ind., is planned at the head of Lake Superior, about six miles from Superior and Duluth. The plant will be on the Wisconsin side of the state line. The Steel trust originally announced the investment of \$5,000,000 in steel mills, but it has since developed that a model town will be built around the mills and a railroad system constructed to connect the corporation's Minnesota range mines with the railroad lines to Chicago and Milwaukee.

The actual manufacture of steel at Gary, Ind., began yesterday when blast furnace 12 was blown in and the first step taken in making the Calumet region one of the greatest iron and steel industrial centers in the world. The \$25,000,000 mills are now in active operation and the work will be increased rapidly from now on until it is estimated that 25,000 men will be employed in the giant mills.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper	77 1/4	78 1/4	77 1/4	78 1/4
Amer. Car & Foundry	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	104 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4
Amer. Locomotive	74 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Amer. Locomotive pref.	110 1/4	111 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pref.	101	102	101	101
Amer. Sugar	127	129	127	129
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	104 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4
Amnoda	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Atchafalpa	80 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4	81 1/4
Atchafalpa pref.	101 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4
Atlantic Coast Line	105	106	105	106
Baltimore & Ohio	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Canadian Pacific	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Central Leather	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Central Leather pref.	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4
Chicago Great Western	114 1/4	115 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Colorado Southern	58	59	58	59
Delaware & Hudson	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Dubuque	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
General Electric	157 1/4	158 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4
Great Northern pref.	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Great Northern Ore. pref.	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Illinois Central	144	145	144	145
Kansas & Texas	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Mexican Central	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Missouri Pacific	62 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	63 1/4
National Lead	78	79 1/2	78	79 1/2
New York Central	116 1/4	117 1/4	116 1/4	117 1/4
Norfolk & Western	44 1/4	45 1/4	44 1/4	45 1/4
Norfolk Southern	138 1/4	139 1/4	138 1/4	139 1/4
People's Gas	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4
Pennsylvania	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Reading	40	41 1/4	40	41 1/4
Republic Steel	24 1/4	25 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4
Rock Island pref.	26 1/4	27 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4
Sloss-Sheffield & L.	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Southern Pacific	116 1/4	117 1/4	116 1/4	117 1/4
Southern Railway	24 1/4	25 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4
St. Paul	147	148 1/4	147	148 1/4
Texas Pacific	32	33 1/4	32	33 1/4
Union Pacific	178 1/2	179 1/2	178 1/2	179 1/2
U. S. Rubber	32	33 1/4	32	33 1/4
U. S. Steel	52 1/4	53 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4
U. S. Steel pref.	111 1/4	112 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4
Wabash	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Western Union	65 1/4	66 1/4	65 1/4	66 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Wisconsin Central	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2

BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Amer. Tel. & Tel. conv.	104 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4
Atchafalpa 4s	101	102	101	102
Interboro Mt. Co. 4 1/2s	80 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4	81 1/4
Jan. 4 1/2s new	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Reading gen. 4s	101 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4
U. S. City 4 1/2s	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
United States conv. 4s	102 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4
United States 4 1/2s	102 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4
Wabash 4s	75 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	76 1/4

CHICAGO BOARD.

	When.	Open.	Close.	Previous Close.
Dec.	1908	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jan.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Feb.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Mar.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Apr.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
May	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jun.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jul.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Aug.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Sep.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Oct.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Nov.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Dec.	1909	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jan.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Feb.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Mar.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Apr.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
May	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jun.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Jul.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Aug.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Sep.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Oct.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Nov.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Dec.	1910	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2

GRAIN MARKET.

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—There was more apparent firmness in the wheat market this morning. Cables were 3½ higher and reported better demand for La Plata wheat. Receipts were a little lighter than expected and predictions were for a decrease in visible. Weather in the winter wheat belt clear; foreign crop summary mentions some instances of drought. Bull interests were buyers in fair quantities in the early trading. Later prices eased off on selling by elevator interests. Minneapolis and Winnipeg reported only small cash demand. At noon trade quieted down to a pre-holiday quietude, with prices at about midway between high and low points for the day.

Corn—Firm on the cables and disposition on the part of Western farmers to hold their corn. Bull clique were fair buyers. Later market eased off on selling by the local crowd.

Oats—Opened strong and gained 3½ above last night's closing on good buying by commission houses. At noon market lost this advance in sympathy with other grains.

PHILADELPHIA CALL TO TALMAGE. PHILADELPHIA—The Rev. Dr. Frank De Witt Talmage, a son of the famous Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, probably will be called to the pastorate of the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church on Broad street at a meeting to be held Dec. 30. Dr. Talmage resigned his charge at Los Angeles, Cal., about a year ago.

BOMBS THROWN AT TRAIN IN INDIA. CALCUTTA—Two bombs were thrown at a train on the Eastern Bengal line on which Public Prosecutor Hume was a passenger. Owing to faulty construction, their explosion caused little damage. It was the seventh attempt to wreck a train.

NEW GENERAL IN KOREA. TOKIO—General Okubo has been named commander-in-chief of the Japanese troops in Korea and succeeds Baron Hazegawa.

HILL NOW HAS A NEW OUTLET TO GULF OF MEXICO

Control of the Colorado & Southern Gives the Burlington a Great Advantage From Commercial Point.

STOCKS' BIG RISE

It is little wonder that Colorado & Southern railroad stock has had such a remarkable advance during the past year despite the fact that business depression was supposed to prevail throughout the country. The stock was selling at 17 some 13 months ago and now it is selling around 58. When it was learned that the stock had been accumulated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and that this road now has control of the Colorado & Southern, the stock of the latter road became quite strong while the Colorado generally was declining last week.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is owned by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, the James J. Hill roads, and the control of Colorado & Southern gives Mr. Hill an outlet to the gulf of Mexico by way of Houston and Galveston, Texas.

Great Advantage to Hill Lines.

Of course such an outlet affords the Hill lines the greatest advantage. A meeting of the Colorado & Southern interests is being held today when the details of the transfer were to be made known.

Some time ago it was reported that Mr. Hill was buying Missouri, Kansas & Texas for the purpose of reaching the Gulf, and this astute gentleman did not contradict the rumor. What he wanted was the Colorado & Southern, but he did not say so, for that would spoil the game and give the fellows on the stock exchange a chance to run the price up on him. While buying for control has been rather spirited, Mr. Hill's designs were not made clear until a short time ago, and then he had the property virtually in his hands.

Edwin Hawley, head of the system of roads in the West and Middle West bearing his name, was the principal stockholder in Colorado & Southern. He admitted that his stock had gone to the Burlington, which is James J. Hill, and that the deal had been made on a cash basis.

The Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific have 21,000 miles of main line gridironing the country from Chicago to Denver and Puget sound, and to this is added 3,397 miles owned and controlled by the Colorado & Southern. Its own tracks extend and cover 118 miles, and the mileage controlled is 2,279. In addition to this it owns a half interest with the Denver & Rio Grande in the Colorado Midland, operating 336 more miles.

Revenues Are Large.

The system runs from Orin Junction in Wyoming through Colorado to Fort Worth, Tex., and by extensions built two years ago reaches tidewater at Galveston, and also Dallas, Houston and other points in Texas. There is \$31,000,000 of common stock and \$8,500,000 of first and second preferred stock, 4 per cent non-cumulative. Four per cent has been paid on the preferred stock since 1906.

Colorado & Southern is one of the most consistent money-makers in the United States and hard times seem to have no effect upon it. The revenues from its ore tonnage are enormous, the latter comprising the output of the richest mines in Colorado.

Mr. Hill may now compete with E. H. Harriman up and down the great Mississippi valley. Mr. Harriman's Illinois Central has been a wonderful thing for him and Colorado & Southern will be an equally wonderful thing for Mr. Hill.

DIVIDENDS

The Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 31.

The New River Lumber Company, Cincinnati, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The American Cement Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 22 to stock of record Jan. 9.

The Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 31.

The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 80 per share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Atlantic cotton mills has declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	Second week Dec.	Decrease
From July 1.	\$37,227	\$305
From July 1.	\$43,356	\$1,693
From July 1.	\$14,168	\$2,447
From July 1.	\$29,271	\$12,365

NEW GENERAL IN KOREA.

TOKIO—General Okubo has been named commander-in-chief of the Japanese troops in Korea and succeeds Baron Hazegawa.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Adventure	87 1/4	88 1/4	87 1/4	88 1/4
Algonquin	35	36 1/2	35	36 1/2
Armed	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Arizona Commercial	38	39	38	39
Atlantic	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Barclays	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Butte Coalition	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	115	116 1/4	115	116 1/4
Central	60	61	60	61
Central	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Copper Range	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Daily West	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
East Butte	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2
Franklin	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Granby	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Greene-Cananea	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
La Salle	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Mass.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mex. Con.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Michigan	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Mohawk	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Nevada	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
North Butte	81	82	81	82
Old Dominion	34 1/4	35 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4
Oscoda	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Parrot	27 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4
Quincy	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
Santa Fe	214	215 1/4	214	215 1/4
Shannon	1636	1637 1/4	1636	1637 1/4
Superior Copper	74 1/2	75 1/4	74 1/2	75 1/4
Unity	164	164 1/4	164	164 1/4
Utah Copper Co.	1238	1239 1/4	1238	1239 1/4
Victoria	414	415 1/4	414	415 1/4
Winona	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
Wyandott	258	259 1/4	258	259 1/4

RAILROADS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Boston & Maine	139	140	139	140
Fitchburg R.R.	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
berland T & T	138 1/2	138 1/2	138	138 1/2
Electric	138	138	137 1/2	138
Electric	241	241	241	241
Electric	139	151	151 1/4	148
Electric prof	12	12	11 1/2	12
Electric prof	57	57	57	57
Electric prof	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Electric prof	57	57	57	57
Electric prof	73	73	73	72
Electric prof	90	90	90	90
Electric prof	127	127	127	127
Electric prof	171	171	171	171
Electric prof	16	16	16	16
Electric prof	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Electric prof	131 1/2	131 1/2	131	131
Electric prof	29	29 1/4	29	29 1/4
Electric prof	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Electric prof	11 1/4	12 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Electric prof	88	88	88	88
Electric prof	88	88	88	88

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE BLUE LAWS

Some of the old New England
code were only a clever burlesque.

The term blue laws has been given to certain rules which were supposed to govern Connecticut during the colonial times. These laws have been accepted by many historians as authentic, but some of them are only a clever burlesque written by the Rev. Samuel Andrews Peters of Hebron, Conn.

When the revolutionary spirit was at its height in the colonies, and the line of demarcation between Tory and Patriot was becoming each day more pronounced, the Rev. Samuel Andrews Peters, who was an Episcopal priest in Hartford and Hebron, took occasion to preach a sermon denouncing the action of the Patriots. This discourse incensed the townspeople of Hebron to such an extent that by common consent they gathered in one place to resent this priestly interference.

It was a cold, stormy night. A fire was built, the head of a barrel of tar knocked in, a feather bed ripped open, and a deputation was sent to secure the person of the Rev. Samuel Andrews Peters, D.D., L.L.D. He was aroused from his sleep and forcibly taken to the gathering place; he was stripped of his clothing

preparatory to receiving a coat of tar and an adornment of feathers, when Col. Josiah Mack—of colonial renown—appeared with his 12 tried soldiers and liberated the angry minister.

The next day the Rev. Mr. Peters was obliged to take flight to England, where in 1781, he published a "History of Connecticut," setting forth this code of "Blue Laws," which was mainly untrue.

For many years after his hasty exit from our country, his slaves worked for Hebron families, and the descendants of these slaves have also served, until in this generation, Mary Peters, the last of the household of Peters, died, and with her death his name disappeared from Hebron.

But his burlesque has become a matter of untrue history and a number of the "Blue Laws" remain as a Tory calumny still thrown upon our ancestors.

There is no doubt that the first settlers of New England were a trifle strict about bed time and traveling from one town to another Sunday, but with it all there was an honest endeavor to serve God with all the heart which might be, a well copied example for their descendants and all mankind.

ICONOCLASM

WEBSTER defines an iconoclast as "a breaker or destroyer of images or idols; a determined enemy of idol worship. One who exposes or destroys impositions or shams; one who attacks cherished beliefs; a radical." The term is generally regarded, however, as applying to one who ruthlessly tears down without building up; who takes away without giving in return; who is, in short, a pessimistic vandal, always reaping but never sowing.

This interpretation is perhaps just, in so far as material construction may be admitted to apply, for nothing is said in the foregoing definition regarding the substitution of something better to take the place of the thing destroyed. Briefly, then, the iconoclast of mortal mind is destructive and not constructive. It does not discriminate impartially between the good and the bad, but in its unreasoning blindness strikes at everything that comes within its reach. This species of iconoclast must be, to put it mildly, of extremely doubtful value, as will be readily perceived by any thinker who can imagine the awful results that would follow the absolute destruction of the present attainments of civilization, however imperfect, and would offer in their place nothing but chaos. It is evident, then, that one kind of iconoclast is inevitably followed by nothing but wanton destruction, while the other is always constructive in its last analysis and only destroys the false in order to make room for the true.

Christian Science is indeed iconoclastic in the latter sense, inasmuch as it is a destroyer of "idols," false beliefs of every name and nature, from the smallest superstitions of human experience up to "a man projected God, liable to wrath, repentance, and human changeableness" (Science and Health, p. 140). The writer well remembers that in his early study of Christian Science it seemed at times as if the very ground were being cut from under his feet, leaving him no standing place, but in the light of the understanding gained by more mature experience it is difficult to repress a smile at the recollection of the baseless fear which so often struggled for the mastery. Then, matter and human opinion seemed to be everything; now, the spiritual facts of being constitute the whole of creation. It has always been held a truism that "nature abhors a vacuum," and this thought is borne out by the teaching of Christian Science, as in Science a vacuum is as impossibility, for the realm of Truth cannot be invaded by an "empty void." In speaking of these so-called material things to which mortals cling, all the while dreading their ultimate loss, Mrs. Eddy says, "But

this seeming vacuum is already filled with divine Love" (Science and Health, p. 266).

In the study of this wonderful religion, mortals need never worry over the seeming losses involved in its acceptance, for just in the proportion that it is accepted will the new take the place of the old, gently compelling the student to lose all regret at the disappearance of the "false landmarks" (Ibid., p. 324) in his joy over the attainment of the new and true. Then he wonders that he ever saw things otherwise, and he realizes that Mrs. Eddy has not invented a new religion, but that instead she has simply rediscovered the "pearl of great price," which, trampled under the feet of humanity, for all these centuries, has been awaiting the advent of one pure enough and wise enough to resurrect it from the accumulated debris of human opinion and creed and dogma. When the student comprehends somewhat of the wonderful possibilities that are opened up before his vision by even a slight understanding of this message, he is ready to exclaim with Job, "The Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!" And what a wonderful illumination is thrown upon that passage! In former years he had heard it used in a sense directly opposite to the manner in which he now interprets it. Then it meant in effect, "The Lord gives life, and the Lord takes it away," an interpretation which, by its self-evident contradiction, should open the eyes of men to its true meaning.

Truth indeed takes away error, but always gives a thousandfold in return. God takes away error and gives us the truth; He takes away sin and gives goodness; He takes away hate and gives love; He takes away envy and malice and revenge and gives good-will and brotherly kindness; He takes away greed and gives generosity; He takes away unrest and gives peace; He takes away sickness and gives health; He takes away death and gives life eternal; He takes away all evil, and gives omnipotent good. Divine Love gives "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." When such glorious results follow this new understanding we can rejoice in saying, as did Paul, "Old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." The promises quoted are living, vital facts that have come with some measure into the experience of every working Scientist. They are the result of the immutable law of good, the law of God, "The being who was and is and shall be, whom nothing can erase" (Science and Health, p. 260). What wonder, then, that we can declare with all the ardor of our spiritual being, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!"

Night Sky

O deep of Heaven, 'tis thou alone art boundless,
'Tis thou alone our balance shall not weigh;
'Tis thou alone our fathom-line finds soundless,
Whose infinite our finite must obey;
Through thy blue realms and down thy starry reaches
Thought voyages beyond thy farthest fire,
And homing from no sighted shore-line teaches
The measureless as is the soul's desire.
O deep of Heaven! no beam of Pleiad ranging
Eternity may bridge thy gulf of spheres;
The ceaseless hum that fills thy sleep unchanging
Is rain of the innumerable years—
Our worlds, our suns, our ages—these but stream
Through thine abiding like a dateless dream.
—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Didn't Recognize Diamond

William Ahearn, a laborer, walked into the jewelry store of Louis A. Borsheim in Omaha, having in his hand a rough diamond half as large as a hen's egg, which he had picked up in a gravel pit near Denver, where he worked last summer. For three months Ahearn carried the diamond around in his pocket with-

out suspecting the true nature of the stone. Borsheim says the diamond is worth at least \$40,000 and probably more. Ahearn worked in a gravel pit and one day saw a stone so different from the others that he picked it up and put it in his pocket, carrying it around as a pocket piece.

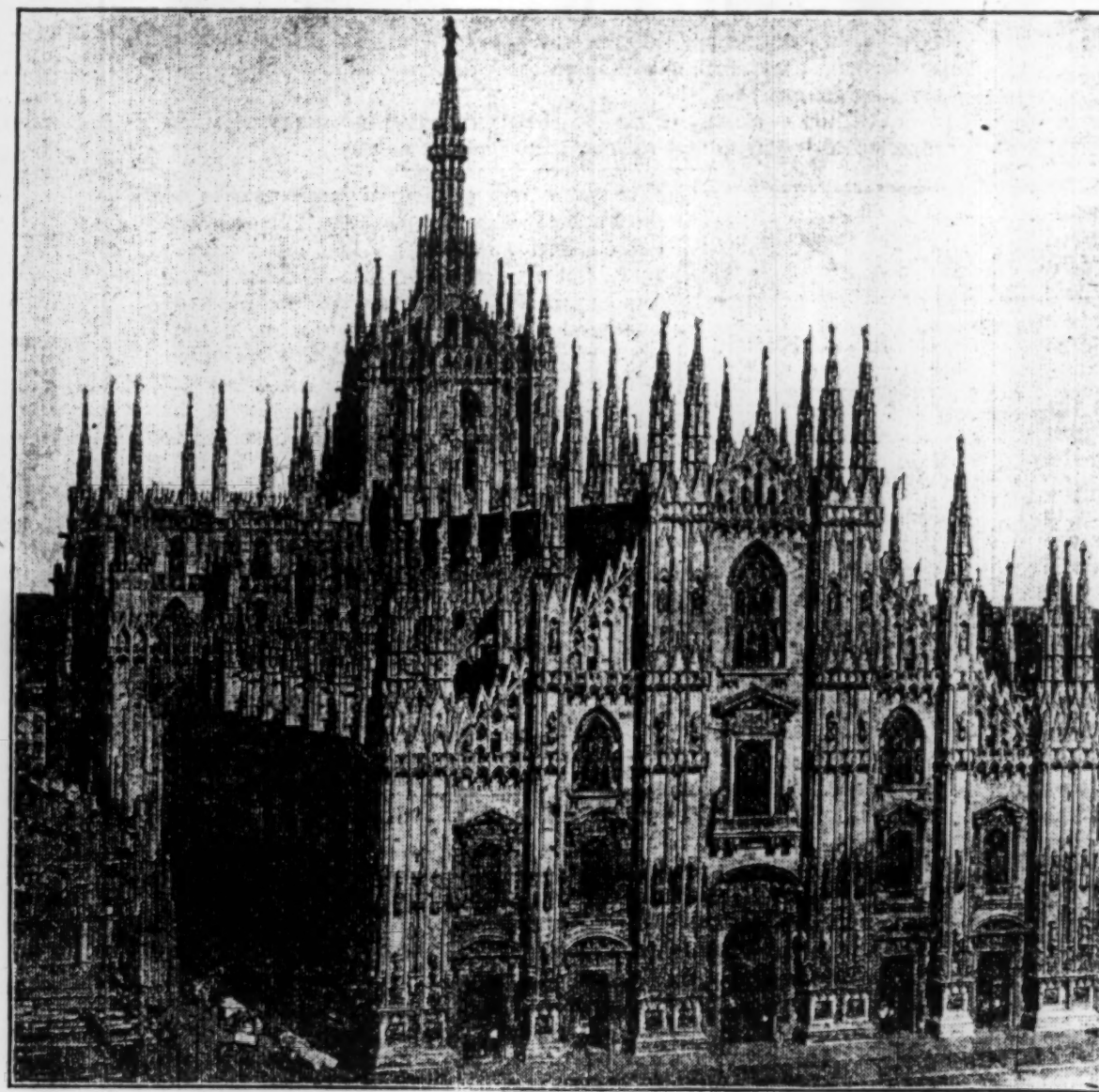
It is not what we believe but what we are that makes or mars

THE HOME FORUM

GREAT BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD

Their Architectural Grandeur and Symbolism

Few examples of man's handiwork approach the sublimity and grandeur of the finest that has been achieved in architecture. The truly great buildings of the world in a measure have the same imposing effect as the wonders of nature. They are, in fact, monuments to mark the progress of mankind through the centuries; and a study of them is a study of man's progress and development. The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to present a series of ten of the most remarkable buildings in the world, with an architect's explanation of their construction and symbolism. The second is given today.



THE MILAN CATHEDRAL.

(Courtesy of the Boston Public Library.)

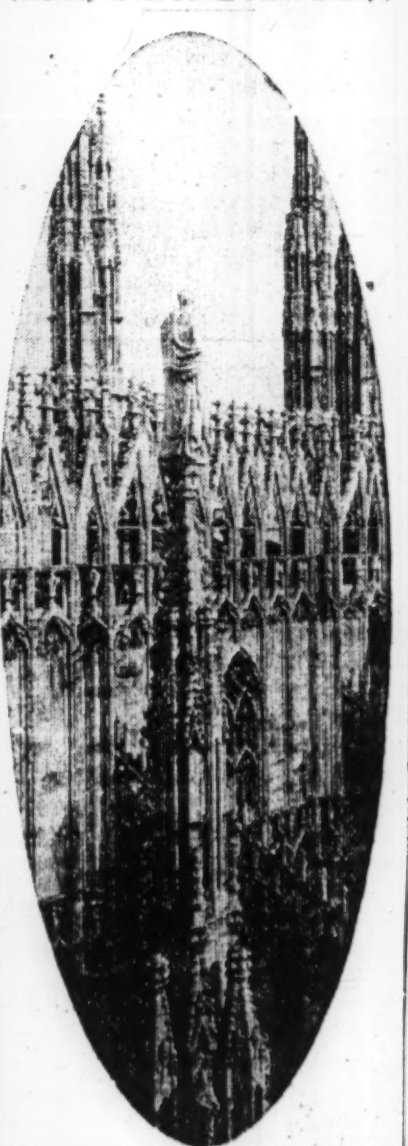
II. Milan Cathedral

From the Pantheon at Rome to the Cathedral at Milan is a range from the primary to the ultimate of pontifical temple building. With Constantine's adoption of Christianity as the state religion of Rome began an era of many centuries wherein was developed a marvelous blend of pagan sumptuousness and Nazarene simplicity, each striving for the ascendancy amid scenes, circumstances, battlings between the nations, which realize all the graphic, majestic words of Revelation. Throughout it all, development of religious temples proceeded wonderfully, reaching, perhaps, its climax of lavish display in the vast cathedral of Milan, rated one of the seven wonders of the world.

A.D. 1385 was the year when the foundations of this great building were laid. For centuries the construction steadily progressed under architects of current fame, until at last completion was achieved 1806-13—a period of seven years—by Amati, architect, under orders of that portentous apocalyptic figure, Napoleon the conqueror. The great despot wrote in a brand of stone his pagan character across this cathedral facade, dictating a Roman renaissance front entirely out of key with the superb perpendicular Gothic of the structure in general.

Thus about 430 years passed in the creation of this white marble temple, ornate in its adornment almost beyond belief, even when the structure stands, an embodiment of a devotional idea, before the eyes of beholders.

The cathedral's length is 450 feet, its width 180 feet at the nave and choir, and 240 feet at the transepts. At the central juncture of the transept rises the dome, 200 feet high inside, from pavement to crown. Externally this dome rises to its climax of devotional symbolism in a statue of the Madonna crown-



A WEALTH OF PINNACLES AND CARVINGS.

(Courtesy of the Boston Public Library.)

ing all at a height of 350 feet above ground. Below, round about this statue on the dome and perched on the pinnacles or in niches amid the lavish carving of marble, are at least three thousand statues of varying scale, all in white marble. They are done with that devout care as to every detail characteristic of this work above any other structure on earth.

Internally the temple is of majestic scheme; its grand nave and choir 60 feet wide being flanked by double side aisles nearly 30 feet wide, forming ample field for marching and countermarching of priestly processions on either hand of an awe-inspired congregation occupying the central nave. The height of this majestic nave is 145 feet to the arch-crown. Its massive piers have canopied capitals 20 feet tall, each canopy or niche holding a faithfully carved emblematic statue.

High altar, choir screen, splendid pictured windows and elaborately inlaid pavement, all contribute to a consistent lavishness in this masterpiece of architectural display; a consummation of that peculiar "image-worship" prevalent during early centuries of the Romanized church.

So stands this great building of the world upon "this planet of wonder and of mystery," circling amid a universe whose "worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear."

'Tis Always Morning

'Tis always morning somewhere in the world.
A freshening breeze from islands far away,
The dew of meadows and the song of birds,
Laughter of little children, open-eyed,
And toil to prove the mettle of a man.
'Tis always morning somewhere in the world.
—Carroll B. Fisher.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About Flower Games

When you try the flower party proposed last week, don't forget that one game you may play is the same as the old-fashioned game called Stage Coach, but its name for this party is "The Gardener." Some one is chosen gardener, and takes his stand in the middle of the room. All the other little flowers sit on the floor in a circle around him.

Now the gardener must tell a story. He will perhaps begin by saying he went into the woods to look for violets. At the mention of that flower the child so named must jump up and turn around and sit down again. The story-teller continues, saying perhaps that on his way he walked across the fields and found them covered with daisies. The daisy child will jump up the instant her name is spoken and turn around. The story continues until all the flowers have been mentioned when the story-teller unexpectedly announces that the

gardener went home. Then all the children jump up and change seats, and the story-teller must try to get a seat in the circle. The one that is left out must take his place as gardener and story-teller, and so the game is continued.

During this game the child who does not arise and turn around when his flower is called pays a forfeit, and you all know the fun of redeeming forfeits.

The final game is called "Petal Guessing." All the children are supplied with slips of paper and pencils. Some one then holds up the chrysanthemum and the children must guess the number of petals in the blossom. All write their names on their slips of paper and the number they think correct. The flower is then stripped of its petals, each petal counted as they fall. The child who is most nearly right in his guess receives the bouquet for a prize, though each child should receive a consolation prize of a few blossoms.

STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY

The English war office has just issued a report showing the strength of the regular army: Special reserve and territorial army on Oct. 1, 1908, as compared with the corresponding strength on Oct. 1, 1905. It appears that on Oct. 1 last the total strength of the British establishment (exclusive of permanent staff and volunteer and territorial forces and the colonial and Indian troops) was 163,370, as compared with 180,023 on Oct. 1, 1905. The establishment has been reduced from 180,340 to 168,913. The number of recruits who joined the regular army between Oct. 1, 1907-8 (exclusive of colonial corps) was 37,130. The figures given for the militia and special reserve show that the strength of N. C. O.'s and men (exclusive of permanent staff or regular establishment) in respect of artillery has been reduced from 13,254 to 9,335 and in infantry from 69,629 to 50,179. Whereas the volunteer force existing on Oct. 1, 1905, embraced 38,862 artillery men and 180,489 infantry men, the territorial force on Oct. 1 last numbered 27,896 and 117,729 of these respective arms. The strength of the army reserve has increased from 94,342 to 133,631 during the three years under review. —Morning Post, London, Eng.

Why Gibson Went to Paris

"What I did is about the same thing as a man's studying a foreign language," says Charles Dana Gibson. "As soon as I had the opportunity I went over to Paris to learn painting in oils."

"I felt that, unless I learned it, I was as if surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. I wanted to get that fence down."

"Of course I haven't learned how to paint as well as I could wish. Nobody does. Nothing is perfect. The pleasure in one's work comes in the striving for perfection, not in the attaining of it. There is no painting on earth that could not have been better. I'm now 40 years old—even if I paint until I am 80, as I hope to do, I'll never be contented with my work."

"Factories sometimes close down while they are putting in a thoroughly new set of machinery. That is exactly what I have done. And yet there are people who thought I was crazy to do it. 'He's off his nut,' they said. Yet, considered as a business proposition, what I did was practical. All they could see, though, was that I knocked off work in black and white while I was putting in the new machinery."

Where Beauty is Expensive

The Vicomtesse de Varinay of 58 Rue Cardinet, Paris, who is not unknown in New York, recently received from a well-advised Parisian beauty specialist a bill for over \$1650 and protested against its excess.

The case was brought to the courts as an example of high charges. The counsel for the Vicomtesse stated that for a single visit the masseuse asked 50fr., and as his client was treated three times a week, it meant over 600fr.

The treatment consisted simply in anointing the subject's face with cold cream and rolling it over with little wooden cylinders.

The tribunal, however, found that the Vicomtesse had been overcharged and reduced the bill from \$1650 to \$240.

REPARTEE

"Your friend is a literary authority, is he? Has he ever done any constructive work?"
"No; destructive. He's a book reviewer."—Chicago Tribune.

"What's the difference between valor and discretion?"
"Well, to go through Europe without tipping would be valor."

"I see."
"And to come back by a different route would be discretion."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Science and Health

With
Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian
Science by

MARY BAKER G. EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Address ALLISON V. STEWART, Publisher,
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass.

Creeping Up the Stairs

In the softly falling twilight
Of a weary, weary day,
With a quiet step I entered,
Where the children were at play;
I was brooding over some trouble—
Which had met me unawares—
When a little voice came ringing,
"Mo is creeping up the stairs."
Step by step she slowly clambered,
On her little hands and knees,
Keeping up a constant chatter,
Like a magpie in the trees.
Till at last she reached the top
most.
When o'er all her world's affairs,
She delighted stood a victor
After creeping up the stairs.
—McFetridge.

Our Dentists the Best

American dentistry have set such a pace for skilled work that the German government authorities have taken alarm, and in some of the German states, notably Saxony and Prussia, an effort is being made to raise dentistry to a level more in keeping with the high standards of the United States.

The Prussian ministry of education has drawn up several regulations which will make the German dentist's curriculum more severe and thorough than it has been heretofore. The term of study will be lengthened from two years to three and a half and an additional six months' work in a dental hospital will be required.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as second class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week. SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL, PREPAID.

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, six months, \$3.00

Daily, one year, 5.00

In all other countries:

Daily, six months, 4.50

Daily, one year, 8.00

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found for sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

All articles for publication should be addressed to the Managing Editor.

No attention will be paid to unsigned communications and no manuscript will be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the Business Department.

Owing to the limited space devoted to advertising in The National Edition of The Christian Science Monitor, reservations must be made one week in advance of day of issue.

Telephone Back Bay 4330
Five Trunk Lines.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 22, 1908.

Why Not Fire-proof Christmas Trees?

AT LEAST two forces, very different in character, are working at this moment to bring about the doom of the Christmas tree. The first is the widespread public sentiment in opposition to the destruction of infant forests, simply that a few hours' entertainment may be furnished in the Christmas season to juveniles, or, as the case may be, to adults. The other is the determination of the insurance writers to refuse to pay losses from fire incurred by reason of the illumination of Christmas trees.

The New York board of underwriters has just taken very positive action in the premises, and no doubt its initiative will be followed by similar organizations in other parts of the country. Every client of every fire insurance company in New York received on Friday last a notice to this effect. If any of these shall light up a Christmas tree this week, or at any time during the holiday season, they will do so at their own and not at the risk of the insurance companies.

Although this action will doubtless have its effect upon the Christmas tree question, it is not the force that is going to assist most effectively in the solution of the stupendous problem now before the American people—the conservation of the forests. It is now held, of course, in some quarters, that the Christmas trees are not young forest trees but, rather, scrubs. Large quantities of the latter are brought into Boston and other large cities, it is true, but the scrub is easily distinguished by the ordinary buyer from the symmetrical and graceful infant tree, and the latter is the one in demand.

Nothing could be more inconsistent than that at a time when we are calling loudly upon the state Legislatures and upon Congress to appropriate large sums of money, and to take other steps looking to the preservation of our forests, we should be denuding hundreds of thousands of acres of forest lands of their young growth of trees.

There is no reason why the Christmas tree should be altogether abandoned, either as a matter of public policy or in response to the demands of the fire insurance companies. We have heretofore been able, thanks to our inventive genius, to find substitutes for nearly everything. We are, as a people, adept in the matter of providing something "just as good." Let something "just as good" be substituted for the natural Christmas tree, as a matter of patriotism as well as a matter of protection. If we shall go about it seriously there is no question but that a Christmas tree can be contrived from tin, sheet iron or asbestos, which will not only make it unnecessary to strip the forests but to worry the fire underwriters.

THERE IS NO political question in Europe which is exciting so much interest today as the sudden rejuvenation of the Turk. Few people imagined that the Turkish people were capable of a great movement for reform. Most people, indeed, were absolutely convinced that nothing but the jealousies of the great powers had prevented Mr. Gladstone's famous proposal from being acted upon long ago and the Turk being thrust "bag and baggage" out of Europe.

For years Abdul Hamid has been the black sheep of European rulers, carrying on a system of flagrant misgovernment on the Bosphorus, which has only been rendered possible by the readiness with which he was always prepared to promise reformation and the astuteness with which he always avoided making good his promises by getting the powers by the ears. Today Abdul finds himself to his own complete surprise a constitutional monarch; and goes in state to the opening of Parliament, amid the delirious plaudits of a crowd whose enthusiasm he manifestly regards with the same distrust as Cromwell, who, when his attention was called to the number of people who had come to see him ride into London, remarked drily that it was only about half those who would have come to see him hanged.

Meantime the party known as the Young Turks is intensely earnest in its efforts for reform. The European powers looking on with the deepest interest seem to be asking themselves the question, "Can it last?" There need be no hesitation in replying at once that of course it can. The time has come when the world must learn to have more faith in good. It must learn to dismiss the fear implied in that unutterably foolish saying that a thing is too good to be true, and learn that although there is very much in the world that is too bad to be true, there never was and never will be anything too good to be true, for good is power.

An Infant That Has Become Quite Grown

THE ORDINARY citizen who for years has been forced to read much and to hear much on every side of the tariff question, who has known men to become excited and angry over it—who may have made up his mind in favor of protection, a tariff for revenue only, or absolute free trade, as a result of listening to the arguments of profound political economists—will doubtless be surprised to find that three of the leading representatives of the greatest beneficiary of our existing customs policy—Messrs. Carnegie, Schwab and Gary—seem to be quite indifferent now as to whether the present high tariff on steel shall be continued.

Each of these gentlemen, of course, expresses himself in regard to this matter in his own peculiar way, but a careful comparison of their statements will show they are practically in agreement as to one point—that the great steel corporation in which they are directly or indirectly concerned cannot now be seriously injured—so powerful an industrial force has it become—by any action Congress is likely to take with reference to the reduction of the duty on steel.

Mr. Carnegie does not believe that the high tariff which enabled him to accumulate one of the most stupendous fortunes of history is any longer necessary. Mr. Schwab, while not favoring any radical change in the present tariff on steel, confessed before the ways and means committee that a "moderate reduction" would not make any material difference, leaving the impression that a great reduction would not mean much. But Judge Gary took a more pronounced position by declaring that the tariff was needed more as a protection for the independent steel manufacturers than for the protection of the United States Steel Corporation. Asked if, in his opinion, his

corporation would be able to survive the wiping out completely of the tariff on steel, he was unable to make anything but a qualified reply.

It must appear to the ordinary citizen from all this that the steel industry of the country—or the greater part of it which is represented by the United States Steel Corporation—is no longer in the infantile class, and that, consequently, there is no good reason why disinterested people should become overwrought, or carried away from consideration of affairs of more momentous importance to themselves, when the question of the tariff on steel is being discussed. The fortune and the prestige already gained by it, thanks to the fostering care of our government seem to be sufficient, in the estimation of its best friends, to keep its head above water, even though a radical change in the tariff on steel would have the effect of killing off its few existing competitors.

All this is worthy of study, of course, but it is worthy of study unaffected by sentiment and uninfluenced by passion.

Cyrus McCormick a Man of Achievement

NOT ONLY will centennial anniversaries of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Edgar Allan Poe occur in 1909, but on next year, also, will occur the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one who was neither a statesman, a poet nor a philosopher, in the ordinary sense, but who was, nevertheless, a man of great achievement, and one who, judged by the fruit of his thought and labor, deserves to rank among the most illustrious Americans of his times.

This was Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the McCormick reaper. It is mentioned as a strange circumstance that he was born in the same year that the old Northwest Territory was acquired by the United States, a territory which his invention afterward did so much toward developing.

In the course of an argument before the commissioner of patents in 1859, Reverdy Johnson declared that the McCormick reaper was worth \$55,000,000 a year to this country. The London Times, after ridiculing the McCormick reaper, exhibited in the London World's Fair of 1851, "as a cross between an Astley (circus) chariot, a wheelbarrow and a sewing machine," had confessed already, after the reaper had been tested in the fields, that it was "worth to the farmers of England the whole cost of the exhibition." Writing of this very incident, William H. Seward said: "So the reaper of 1831, as improved in 1845, achieved for its inventor a triumph which all then felt and acknowledged was not a more personal one than a national one. It was justly so regarded. No general or consul drawn in a chariot through the streets of Rome by order of the Senate ever conferred upon mankind benefits so great as he who thus vindicated the genius of his country at the world's exhibition of arts in the metropolis of the British empire in 1851."

In 1861, though declining to extend the patent for the reaper, the then commissioner of patents, D. P. Holloway, paid the inventor a splendid tribute. "Cyrus H. McCormick," he said, "is an inventor whose fame while he is yet living has spread through the world. His genius has done honor to his own country and has been the admiration of foreign nations, and he will live in the grateful recollection of mankind so long as the reaping machine is employed in gathering the harvest." The application for the extension of the patent was refused on the ground that "the reaper was of too great value to the public to be controlled by any individual." The French Academy, when McCormick was elected to the Institute of France, declared his election due to his having "done more for the cause of agriculture than any other living man."

Surely such an American deserves to be remembered while we are remembering others who have conferred honor upon our country.

THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON League of Compassion, formed by the union of the Florence Crittenton Home Society and the Life Line League, is an institution beneficent in purpose and effective in operation. It was founded "to help girls and others to avoid and escape from the pitfalls of the great cities, to rescue the perishing and to lift up the fallen," and it has proved to be one of the most useful of the existing protective and reformatory agencies. It not only affords physical and moral assistance to the girls who come under its care, but it secures situations for them, enables them to start out anew and to live lives of value to themselves and others. During the past twelve months the league has assisted 300 girls and cared for 100 babies born in the two homes of the league.

The annual expense of maintaining all departments of the work is about \$12,000, and voluntary contributions are depended upon in the raising of a large part of this amount. These contributions, owing, no doubt, to the business depression, have fallen off during the last year, with the result that the league is now facing a deficit of \$2500, and its officers have found it necessary to make an earnest appeal to the public for help. It is to be hoped that this appeal will receive a prompt, hearty and generous response. It would be difficult to find an institution more worthy than this of the support of people desirous of doing good. Not only the deficit but the expenses of the league for the coming year should be provided for during this Christmas season.

Healing As Evidence of Christianity

SINCE Justin Martyr wrote his "Apologies for the Christians" in the second century, numerous books have been written on the evidences of Christianity. At first the defenders of Christianity could cite the healing of both moral and physical disorder as proof of its verity.

With the loss in the third or fourth century of the power to heal the sick, the Christian churches lost their most persuasive evidence. Moreover as the absence of this power made their religion differ from the Christianity which Christ Jesus practised, his works began to be cited against them. An explanation, therefore, became necessary, and from this necessity sprang the curious definition or explanation of miracles, which has persisted to the present time. This explanation is thus stated by a recent writer on "Evidences of Christianity": "The miracles of Christianity are therefore now an objection to Christianity, and must first be defended themselves before they can afford any evidence in behalf of the system. The defense of miracles starts out with the fact of the personality of God. He has made the world and given it the laws which are operative within it. He is superior to them. If He wills, He can act in ways above them. Hastings' Bible Dictionary states the same explanation, thus: "At certain critical moments in the history of the

human race the uniformity of His (God's) rule has been departed from."

This explanation attributes to God the character of a person who might do better for his children than he ordinarily does. It asserts that the Creator's government of the universe is sometimes abnormal, irregular and lawless. It assumes either that Christ Jesus did not say what his followers should do as reported by Matthew (compare Matthew 10:5-10 with 28:16-20) and Mark (16:17, 18) and John (14:12), or that he was mistaken. Moreover it implies that he did not understand his own acts.

Near the close of his earthly career Christ Jesus said: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." To bear witness is to furnish evidence or proof (Century Dictionary). Therefore, his mission in this world was to furnish evidence or proof of God's character, creation and government. The great Teacher's mighty works were designed to attest the truth of being. He overcame disease and death to prove that evil and its effects are destructible and unreal—to show that man is not really subject to evil.

The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews ascribes the crucifixion and resurrection to this design. He says (Hebrews 2:6-15) that Christ Jesus underwent this experience "that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil, and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage."

Christian Science repudiates the conventional explanation of Christian marvels and points to them as proof of its basic propositions.

The members of the national House and Senate will probably learn from their constituents during their holiday vacation, that the Crumpacker census bill in its present form will not do. It might have done very well twenty years ago, but it will not do now, and cannot be made to meet the requirements.

The measure as passed in the House and as reported to the Senate by committee, is as plainly an attempt to override the opinion of the country with regard to civil service reform as any put forward during recent years. That part of it which has reference to the selection of the army of employees necessary to the taking of the census might have been framed, to all intents and purposes, by one wholly ignorant of the battle waged for years to improve the civil service, or by one wholly defiant of it.

At attempt is being made by friends of the spoils system to deceive the friends of reform, by the insertion of a clause making it necessary that candidates shall be subjected to examinations conducted by the civil service commission according to forms prescribed by the director of the census. These examinations are not to be competitive, and it is plain that nominees of the members of Congress would find little difficulty under them in obtaining their certificates.

Plainly, the attempt is made here to violate not only the spirit but the letter of the civil service law. The merit system is utterly disregarded by the bill, and if it shall be allowed to become a law in its present shape, it can only be regarded in the light of a serious defeat for the forces which have been struggling so long and against great odds to divorce the civil service of the government from the most pernicious form of practical politics.

Everywhere during the holiday recess, the right-minded people of the country should take occasion to let their representatives and senators know they are deeply interested in this matter, and that they demand the amendment of the Crumpacker bill in such a manner as to bring the census employees under the civil service law providing for competitive examination.

WHILE the movement for the conservation of our natural resources should be encouraged in every legitimate way, there is nothing to be gained by taking a forlorn view of the situation as it stands. The country has been going wrong in some particulars, but it has not gone hopelessly wrong by any means.

IT HAS BEEN discovered in England that among those filing applications for old age pensions are many who have invested capital and who are in a position to help others if they would. As in all cases of public philanthropy, there are some who feel that it is their right to take what does not belong to them, even at the expense of others who are really in need.

The Value of Books

IT IS SAID by those who are in a position to know, that the English people are buying comparatively fewer books year by year. Indeed, a great London bookseller delivered himself recently of the opinion that the only books for which there was an unfailing demand were books on sport and the country; the interest on these two subjects is apparently inexhaustible.

There is, however, a class of books to which this criticism does not apply, and that is the class known as rare books and manuscripts. A Caxton Bible, a Shakespeare folio, or an illuminated missal are probably just as valuable investments today as railway stock, and so are quite minor books if bought with discrimination and knowledge. Not long ago a folio copy of Shakespeare sold for £3600, while some years previously a Codex Psalterium changed hands for some four thousand guineas.

The latest proof of this is supplied by the sale of the Amherst library. In the year 1806 a copy of Martin Frobenius' "Three Voyages" was sold for one shilling, a price which a few years later advanced to twelve and sixpence. This book, which came later into Lord Amherst's hands, was sold for £315. Some years ago Lord Amherst also purchased from Mr. Quaritch, for the sum of £500, an illuminated Graduale Romanum from a German monastery of the thirteenth century. A year or two later Mr. Quaritch made a vain attempt to buy the book back for £600. Lord Amherst's judgment was vindicated at the sale of his library, when the book fetched £1000. At the same time a copy of Cicero's "De Officiis," purchased for less than £100, realized just £700; and a copy of the "Apocalypse" of St. John £4050 in place of the £1000 originally paid for it.

The times have changed since the medieval monks sat copying and illuminating in the cloisters of the European monasteries, and the apprentices of Caxton pulled leisurely at the bars of the presses in the printing house at the sign of the Red Pole, in the Almonry, at Westminster, but there is a greater demand for their work than they ever dreamed of.

IT WILL BE generally conceded that in starting with Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, Mr. Taft has made a very excellent beginning in the cabinet-making line.

Where the People May Do Some Good